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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers...

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Page 27,496

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1971

Established 1867



Apoce France-Press Egyptian President Anwar Sadat

As 'Partner' of Israel

Sadat Sees U.S. Blame In Occupied Arab Land

CAIRO, June 10 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat today accused the United States of participating in Israel's occupation of Arab land...

U.S. State Dept. Wamps Optimism In Berlin Accord

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). The U.S. State Department today cautioned against what it called "optimistic stories" from Germany...

Pakistani Toll: 5,000

India Fears Cholera Spread From Refugees Over Nation

NEW DELHI, June 10 (Reuters).—The top official in India's health ministry said today the cholera epidemic now raging among East Pakistani refugees...

Temporary Basis Cited Indian Foreign Minister Swarn Singh said here tonight the millions of refugees from Pakistan...

'End-War' Debate On In Senate

Hatfield Urges Dec. 31 Pullout

By Spencer Rich WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The Senate began its historic debate today on the Hatfield-McGovern end-of-war amendment...

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., leading off for the measure's supporters, challenged the Senate to put North Vietnam to the test...

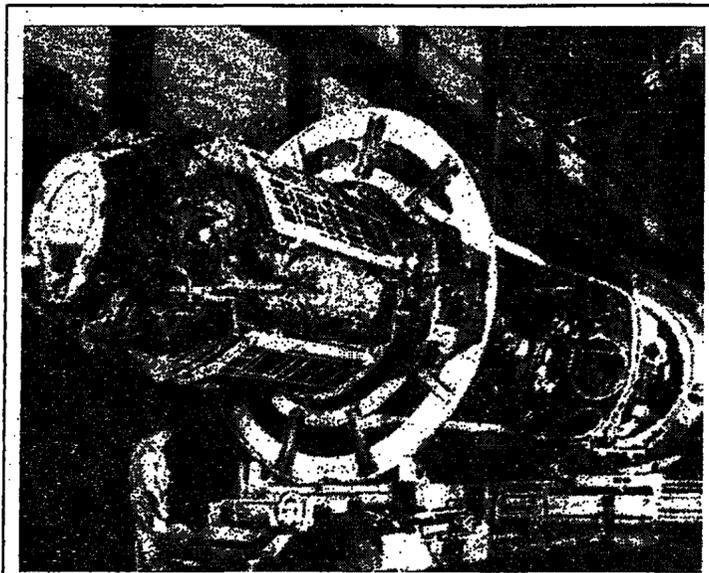
He told the Senate that by approving the Dec. 31, 1971, pullout date as an amendment to the draft bill...

If it turned out that North Vietnam still refused to release American prisoners, he would favor a revocation of the deadline by Congress.

In Case of a 'No' After the amendment is passed and becomes law, the North Vietnamese and their allies have 60 days...

Sen. Robert Dole, of Kansas, Republican national chairman, said supporters of the amendment "would have us abandon the last remaining element of flexibility..."

Such a proposal, Sen. Dole said, "endangers the chances for negotiating release of our prisoners and by a singular emphasis on 'prisoners' it also jeopardizes the fate of more than 1,000 missing men..."



BIG SHOT—Worker, left, is dwarfed by the 7-ton Soviet Salyut. Story on Page 4.

U.S. Withdrawal Still a Condition

Reds Refuse to Clarify POW Issue

By Anatole Shub PARIS, June 10 (WP).—Vietnamese Communist spokesmen remained elusive today as to how quickly American prisoners of war might be released...

At the 116th session of the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks, U.S. negotiator David E. Bruce asked the Communist delegates to "clarify the ambiguous and contradictory comments..."

However, Nguyen Thanh Le for North Vietnam and Duong Dinh Thao for the Viet Cong declined either to confirm or deny Mr. Clifford's assertion...

Mr. Thao said that "we wish to settle the question quickly" and rejected what he called a "play-on words" by the Nixon administration...

Mr. Le emphasized that the release of American prisoners was tied solely to the withdrawal of U.S. forces—including "advisers"—from South Vietnam...

Washington Post Tuesday, that the prisoners' release would not depend on a change of government in Saigon...

Bruce condemned the Communist attacks on May 30, June 5 and June 7 on Da Nang, where more than 54 civilians were killed...

For the United States, Mr. Bruce said, the "understandings" reached in October, 1968, when the United States stopped bombing North Vietnam...

Under the new order, U.S. exporters will be free to sell to Communist China most farm, fish and forestry products...

The President's action lifts a 21-year-old embargo against trade with Communist China, allowing selected exports to China...

N.Y. Agency Plans Campaign

White House Backs Ad Drive To Pressure Hanoi on POWs

By Don Oberdorfer WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—With the backing of the White House, a New York advertising agency is preparing a worldwide campaign to persuade North Vietnam to permit impartial inspection of its prisoner of war camps...

The ad campaign is being drawn up by SSC and B. Inc., the world's seventh largest advertising agency, on behalf of the Advertising Council...

North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have refused to permit International Red Cross inspection of their prisoner camps on grounds that those being held are not prisoners of war but war criminals...

According to a plan for the ad campaign presented yesterday to representatives of the American Red Cross and the National League of Families, the objective is to focus world attention on the POW issue...

At least two New York advertising executives have objected to the council's acceptance of the prisoner campaign. Sney Kurmit, chairman of DEB Inc., asked the Advertising Council by letter to "reassess its position" on grounds that the campaign is political in nature...

Nixon Abolishes Most U.S. Curbs On China Trade

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—President Nixon opened another door to the resumption of more normal relations with Communist China today with an order permitting trade in a long list of non-strategic items...

NATO Delay Over Talks Is Soviet Target

MOSCOW, June 10 (NYT).—President Nikolai V. Podgorny, affirming the Kremlin's desire to start East-West talks, today chided the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for taking a cautious approach to the Soviet call for beginning negotiations on reducing forces in central Europe...

The Soviet Union feels that European issues can and must be solved simultaneously, parallel with each other, and not wound together into one knot...

Premier Alexsei N. Kosygin had given his "campaign" address yesterday and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, winds up the election for the Supreme Soviets of the Russian Republics tomorrow...

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin cautioned that farmers should not expect big grain exports immediately. "We hope it will eventually result in meaningful trade for farm exports along with products from American industry..."

U.S. Lawmen Seize Soviet Ship As Security in \$377,000 Suit

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP).—A Soviet freighter was seized by four U.S. marshals yesterday as security for a \$377,000 damage suit filed by a Massachusetts firm, which claimed that Russian trawlers damaged its lobster fishing equipment...

The damage action charged that the Russian vessels had caused destruction resulting in the loss of "much valuable lobster-catching gear and many lobsters." It declared that since March 31 the Russian ships had repeatedly run through and wrecked American lobster trawl lines up to two miles long to which lobster traps were attached every few hundred feet...

Bypassing Restrictive Law

Ky Plans to Run for President In a Deal With 'Big' Minh

By Craig R. Whitney SAIGON, June 10 (NYT).—Supporters of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, whose chances of running for the presidency in the October elections were considerably diminished last week when the lower house voted to limit the number of candidates...



Nguyen Cao Ky

Mr. Thieu would, as one diplomatic official said today, "stand aside and let the deputies and councilors know they could give endorsements to Mr. Ky, Gen. Minh, and even another candidate" in addition to himself.

U.S., Canada to Cooperate On Great Lakes Pollution

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The United States and Canada announced today a landmark agreement to cooperate in fighting pollution of the Great Lakes, with particular attention to oil spills.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, made the announcement at a news conference after a daylong U.S.-Canadian ministerial meeting on cleaning up the Great Lakes and attempting to keep them that way. He was in charge of the session.

Mitchell Sharp, Canada's external affairs minister, said at the news conference that it was the first time to his knowledge that two major countries had agreed to attack a common problem of this magnitude.

Mr. Train said the agreement grew out of recommendations by the International Joint Commission of Canada and the United States on Jan. 14. He said he hoped the agreement in principle would be embodied in a formal agreement this fall.

A joint communiqué said the two governments had agreed to

establish "common water quality objectives." Programs include construction of treatment facilities for municipal and industrial wastes and animal husbandry operations; reduction of phosphorus discharges; elimination of mercury and other toxic heavy metals from discharges; control of thermal pollution, radioactive wastes and pesticides; and development of controls for pollution from combined sewer overflows.

Mr. Sharp said earlier that the U.S. and Canada are knowingly poisoning each other by polluting the Great Lakes.

"Two of the richest societies on earth, joint custodians of the Great Lakes, the greatest store of fresh water on the planet, are knowingly and wantonly polluting this unique resource and, by extension, each other," Mr. Sharp said.

He said that the problem called for inter-governmental cooperation at all levels and on an unprecedented scale and for our best efforts to bring all the people whose lives and work depend on the Great Lakes along with us so that they will provide more or less cheerfully, the extensive financial resources required.

Sadat Sees U.S. Role in Occupation

Israel's 'Partner' In War on Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

tion on the Middle East. He said that: "If America supports Israel's occupation of our land, I will deal with it as a partner of Israel, but if the United States has other views, let it state them."

The sources said his charge today that Washington has actually defined its position as Israel's partner indicated that his hopes for an American breakthrough toward a settlement had declined.

Mr. Sadat declared, "We cannot wait longer than we have waited already. We are required to resist and to fight." He said a new phase had arrived for the Egyptian people "which places them face to face with the battle."



FUN AND GAMES—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau tries his hand at goal-tending at the opening of special olympics for the mentally retarded in Toronto Wednesday. He stopped 2 out of 3 shots during the pre-game ceremonies.

Kremlin to Transform Moscow Into 'Model Communist City'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 10 (NYT).—The Soviet leadership announced today that it had approved a master plan for the development of Moscow aimed at making it a "model Communist city."

The plan provides for continuing urban growth within the city's present oval-shaped limits, formed by a 68-mile four-lane superhighway inaugurated in 1960.

A suburban zone extending 30 to 35 miles beyond the city boundary is to be restricted to development of a green belt for recreation and beyond the green belt to industry and farming serving Moscow's municipal needs. Suburban growth in the American sense of sprawling communities of private homes is ruled out.

Moscow has generally been regarded by visitors as a showplace with living conditions, municipal amenities and consumer services superior to those found in most other cities of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet authorities have never made a secret of the priority given to the capital, and the latest development plan follows in that tradition.

A published decree of the Central Committee of the ruling Communist party and of the Soviet government said the plan was intended to "convert the capital of the Soviet Union into a model Communist city with

convenient layout, modern architecture and a high level of services and sanitation for the life of its population."

The plan, for which no time frame has been announced, envisages reconstruction and modernization of the old city center around the Kremlin. This part of Moscow has remained virtually unchanged as extensive residential development projects were built in the outskirts in the last 15 years.

The shortage of housing inherited from the early period of industrialization with its influx into urban areas began to be alleviated on a large scale only in the middle 1950s.

Since then Muscovites have been resettled from crowded communal apartments into separate family accommodations at the rate of up to 400,000 a year. At the present time about two-thirds of Moscow's population of seven million are believed to have separate apartments, with one-third still sharing multifamily apartments.

According to the new master plan, central Moscow will be redeveloped to combine the historical street pattern of radial spokes joined by ring roads with a superimposed rectangular grid of thoroughfares.

Heath to Delay House Vote On EEC Entry Until Autumn

LONDON, June 10 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and his cabinet have tentatively decided against any early House of Commons vote on the principle of British membership in the Common Market.

Instead, the House is expected to debate the terms for Europe next month without any definitive vote. The "yes" or "no" would then come in the fall, probably late October or early November.

Mr. Heath today promised a full statement next week on the arrangements for debating the question of membership. The timetable has become a party issue, with Labor members accusing the government of trying to "bounce" an agreement through quickly.

The whole matter of consideration in Parliament depends on final agreement with the six present members of the market. But the government is confident that the terms will be settled at the next negotiating session in Luxembourg starting June 21.

Nixon Eases China Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

\$200 million annually in 1970 when President Truman imposed an embargo after China entered the Korean War.

China's world trade now totals about \$3 billion in exports and the same in imports, with about \$1.5 billion from non-Communist countries.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the President looks upon these new measures "as a significant step to improved communications with a land of 800 million people after a 20-year freeze in our relations."

"The President will later consider the possibility of further steps in an effort to re-establish a broader relationship with a country and people having an important role for future peace in Asia," Mr. Ziegler added.

In addition to aircraft and diesel locomotives, the list of nonstrategic goods which may be freely shipped to the China mainland omits such items as petroleum products, navigation and telecommunication equipment, and machinery for welding large pipes.

These goods may be shipped to the Soviet Union, however. They constitute the main difference between the list of goods available for export to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and those still on the strategic list and thus requiring an export license as far as China is concerned, officials said.

"First Broad Steps"

The President's announcement said that he was taking "the first broad steps in termination of U.S. controls on a large list of nonstrategic U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China."

In the future, products listed as nonstrategic "may be freely sold to China under open general export licenses without the need to obtain Department of Commerce permission for each specific transaction," the statement said.

On April 14, Mr. Nixon announced a five-point program designed to "create broader opportunities for contacts between the Chinese and American peoples." These included a promise to expedite the issuance of visas to admit Chinese visitors to the United States; a relaxation of currency controls to permit Peking's use of American dollars and the removal of bans against American oil companies' provision of fuel to Chinese ships.

Four days later, in an interview at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the President said the question of trade with the Chinese is "up to them."

"If they want to trade... we are ready," he said. "If they want to have Chinese come to the United States, we are ready. We are also ready for Americans to go there, Americans in all walks of life."

"But it takes two, of course. We have taken several steps. They have taken one (inviting the American table tennis team to Peking). We are prepared to take other steps in the trade field and also with regard to the persons exchange field, but each step must be taken one at a time."

U.S. to Let Propaganda Film On War Slip Into Oblivion

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—After three years of work and an outlay of nearly \$250,000, the U.S. Information Agency is letting a major propaganda film on the Vietnam war slip quietly into oblivion.

Agency officials said yesterday that no formal decision had been made to shelve the hour-long film "Vietnam, Vietnam" and directed by John Ford—but an agency spokesman in the agency indicated that the "definitely" not be offered for television or theater viewing by foreign audiences.

"It's a dead duck and it will stay in the can," a USIA source said in response to inquiries as to whether the film, now virtually completed, would ever be released.

It was reliably reported that the director of USIA Frank J. Shakespeare Jr., had reached the conclusion that the changing military and political situation in Vietnam as well as political considerations at home, no longer warranted the film's release as a convincing and productive propaganda effort.

To "Fade Away"

In the absence of a specific decision by Mr. Shakespeare that the film should be distributed, agency sources said, "Vietnam, Vietnam" will simply be allowed to "fade away" in the agency's Motion Pictures and Television Division.

Only a few months ago, however, the division had sent out circulars to USIA posts abroad informing them that the film would soon be available for distribution to foreign television networks and stations or for cinema showings.

The agency has refused to show the film to newsmen pending the completion of the final "answer print"—the finite version—and a decision by Mr. Shakespeare to authorize its distribution abroad. But it was understood that "Vietnam, Vietnam" sought to portray the U.S. government's side in the war controversy.

The act of Congress that set up the USIA specifically bars

Senate Starts War Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

the prisoner of war issue by assurances that the deadline would be canceled if the POWs are not released, he can pick up substantial new support. The issue remaining would then be whether the U.S. should stay in Vietnam for the sole purpose of supporting the South Vietnamese government until it is able to stand on its own feet.

Sen. Hatfield and co-sponsor Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., believe if that becomes the only issue, they will pick up enough votes to win because the American people, though concerned about the prisoners, simply will not support continued U.S. operations merely to aid Saigon.

Sen. Hatfield said the Senate faced the most important decision this year. He declared:

"We will decide whether or not an unnamed and unwanted war will be brought to a close. We will decide whether the Americans held prisoner by that war will be given an opportunity for release or not."

"We will decide whether American planes, bombs or guns continue to kill Asians or not... and we will decide whether American boys will continue to perish and to lose limbs, sight and sanity in Indochina, or whether that will stop—will really end once and for all."

Killing Goes On

Sen. Hatfield recalled in his floor speech that a year ago when a similar amendment was beaten 55-39, its opponents assured him that they also supported peace.

"Three-quarters of a year has gone by since that time," he said. "During that time, 2,511 Americans have died in Indochina; 11,250 Americans have been wounded; 16,576 South Vietnamese soldiers died."

"And about 100,000 North Vietnamese soldiers, according to the Pentagon, have died."

"Thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped by our planes. Thousands of civilians in Indochina have been wounded and we are no closer to peace."

The Senate is to vote by next Wednesday on the McGovern-Hatfield amendment which would bar any spending after Dec. 31 for Vietnamese fighting.

In a floor speech during the debate, Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the Armed Services Committee chairman, said he doubted that the South Vietnamese government could survive against Communist pressure without continued American air support.

"If we pull out of there on terms that are less than 'I won't use the word 'victory'—on terms that are less than some sort of substantial accomplishment in circumstances in which in a few months that country is going to be overrun," Sen. Stennis said, "we set a precedent throughout the whole world... that will haunt us for many years to come."

Throughout today's desultory debate, only five or six senators were on the floor at any one time.

U.S. Deaths 5 1/2 Yr. L

SAIGON, June 10 (UPI).—The U.S. Command in Vietnam today said 19 American in combat in the VI war last week. It was lowest weekly toll to date since 1964.

The command said a 19 American servicemen from nonhostile causes; 261 American were in action, 32 more than the week before. The last death toll was the lowest Oct. 17-23, 1965, when 17 Americans were killed.

The weekly summary of the total casualties in the war to 45,280; 10,000 killed in combat; 35,000 wounded and 9,283 dead nonhostile causes; 261 American were killed and 278,895 wounded and 750,088 Communists killed.

Lull in War Reported in Indochina

SAIGON, June 10 (UPI).—Sound of gunfire across Vietnam and Cambodia almost to nothing today, according to reports in the U.S. in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, a Cos defector told them he had fired 1,400 casualties in fighting outside the Cambodian capital.

South Vietnam spokesmen delayed reports that 511 Communists were killed in a Vietnamese sweep of high leading from Saigon to Phnom Penh and of a Communist trail route just below Demilitarized Zone.

A correspondent reported Phnom Penh said there was sporadic fighting in the lands, ten to 20 miles west of Phnom Penh, where there is heavy fighting the past week. Government forces drew from the battle at Phnom Penh said that inflicted casualties on each side.

4 Red Attacks

The Cambodian high command reported that ten men soldiers were killed and wounded yesterday in four separate attacks along the southwest of Phnom Penh. Government forces have been there for the past 21 days to open a new route to Phnom Penh, Cambodia's major port.

Saigon spokesmen said Vietnamese Marines had a ten-day operation just below western section of the DMZ that the operation killed Communists at a loss of 500 men and 100 wounded.

GM Repair Warning

PONTIAC, Mich., June 10.—General Motors Corporation's truck and coach division said today it is notifying owners of 19,000 medium and heavy-duty trucks and 800 rest-engine school buses made in the 1969 to 1968 model years that the vehicles may require replacement of a flywheel and clutch assembly.

Sterling Role Decision Later

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—Mr. Heath insisted in Parliament today that his government had given no specific commitment in Common Market entry talks about methods and timing of the future international role of sterling.

Ky Strategy For Campaign Involves Minh

(Continued from Page 1)

that there might be only one challenger, Gen. Minh—who has been reluctant all along—or possibly none at all.

"The possibility has alarmed the American Embassy more than it has caused concern to most Vietnamese politicians here. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has scheduled a private luncheon with Gen. Minh tomorrow. He held one June 3 with Mr. Ky.

One-Man Show

According to Mr. Ky's campaign manager, "Mr. Bunker expressed worry that the next election could be a one-man show, and that that could be very embarrassing for the United States."

An informed embassy source said today that Mr. Bunker wanted to meet with both potential candidates "to stress our desire to remain neutral with respect to all of them." Mr. Ky's supporters are taking that for their own purposes to mean an oblique kind of encouragement for his candidacy.

Mr. Bunker is leaving Saigon Sunday for a ten-day trip to the United States and will be in consultation with officials in Washington.

Mr. Ky is not thought by many observers here to have a good chance of winning the presidency even if he is able to run. He is a northerner and his constituency seems largely confined to the senior ranks of the 40,000-man Vietnamese Air Force, in which he holds the rank of air vice-marshal.

But since his public break with Mr. Thieu last April, he has been staking out a middle political ground between Mr. Thieu's advocacy of total military victory over the Communists and Gen. Minh's so-called "peace" candidacy, whose platform has never been spelled out but is known to have some room for negotiations.

Mr. Ky's platform calls for an end to corruption and for social justice with an end to the fighting. How, he does not say.

Hanoi Balks On POW Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

According to the United States, the Communists undertook at that time to halt shelling of cities. The Communists publicly deny the U.S. version of the "understandings."

It was also disclosed that the United States, during the last 18 months, had made renewed attempts to hold "restricted sessions" of the Paris talks. These would be formal sessions—like the SALT or Berlin negotiations—which everyone knew were taking place, but at which neither side would publicize what happened except by mutual agreement. Such sessions, in the U.S. view, would enable some frank exchanges, instead of the current propaganda sessions, in which delegates' speeches are distributed to the press and spokesmen immediately report whatever discussion follows the prepared speeches.

Mr. Ledogar said that the most recent U.S. request for restricted sessions was made "about four weeks ago"—apparently just before Mr. Bruce went to Washington for consultations. The Communists "didn't even answer" the request, he said.

Communist Position

There have never been restricted sessions at the Paris talks. Ever since secret talks between the United States and North Vietnam broke down in the summer of 1969, the Communist position has been that the format of discussions is less important than the substantive issues.

Until the United States is ready to discuss total military withdrawal and/or a change of government in Saigon, the Communists have said, there is nothing to talk about at either secret or restricted talks.

U.S. China Expert Is Assigned to UN

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The United States has assigned one of its most experienced China experts to its United Nations mission as prospects for Peking's admission to the world organization improve.

Harry E. Thayer, who has served in the State Department's Asian Communist Affairs section as well as in Taiwan and Hong Kong, is expected to take up his post in New York in July. He speaks fluent Chinese. It is believed to be the first time that a U.S. Foreign Service officer with his special training has been assigned to the UN mission.

Death Notices

LARK, MARIA MATILDE MOREL, on June 9, 1971. Beloved wife of Dr. Douglas Lark. Funeral Mass was held at St. Vincent Ferrer, N.Y.C., on Thursday, followed by interment at Southampton, Long Island.



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COLORADO	17	68	Clear
CONNECTICUT	17	68	Clear
DELAWARE	17	68	Clear
FLORIDA	17	68	Clear
GEORGIA	17	68	Clear
ILLINOIS	17	68	Clear
INDIANA	17	68	Clear
IOWA	17	68	Clear
KANSAS	17	68	Clear
KENTUCKY	17	68	Clear
Louisiana	17	68	Clear
Maine	17	68	Clear
Maryland	17	68	Clear
MASSACHUSETTS	17	68	Clear
Michigan	17	68	Clear
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MISSISSIPPI	17	68	Clear
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MONTANA	17	68	Clear
Nebraska	17	68	Clear
Nevada	17	68	Clear
New Hampshire	17	68	Clear
New Jersey	17	68	Clear
New Mexico	17	68	Clear
New York	17	68	Clear
North Carolina	17	68	Clear
North Dakota	17	68	Clear
OHIO	17	68	Clear
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Oregon	17	68	Clear
Pennsylvania	17	68	Clear
Rhode Island	17	68	Clear
South Carolina	17	68	Clear
South Dakota	17	68	Clear
Tennessee	17	68	Clear
Texas	17	68	Clear
Utah	17	68	Clear
Vermont	17	68	Clear
Virginia	17	68	Clear
Washington	17	68	Clear
West Virginia	17	68	Clear
Wisconsin	17	68	Clear
Wyoming	17	68	Clear

مركز من الأصيل

They Purchase DC-10s Douglas Reported to Offer Credit to TriStar Customers

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corp. has offered to absorb \$200 million of airline investments in Lockheed L-1011 TriStars if the carriers—Eastern, TWA, and Delta—would change their orders to the McDonnell Douglas DC-10, an industry source said today.

Fear Voiced By Pentagon Of Job Loss

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The Pentagon warned again today that if Congress raises military pay by \$1.7 billion more than the administration requested—without increasing the defense budget—250,000 more military and civilian employees of the Defense Department will lose their jobs by next June and more will be closed or cut back.

Elsewhere in the government, however, some officials disagree, at least in part, with the Pentagon's dire predictions. These officials say that there is a "cushion"—estimated at between \$600 million and \$1 billion—built into the current \$78-billion Pentagon spending request for fiscal 1972 now before Congress.

AEC Says A-Blast Can Be Used To Make Power

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission has termed technically feasible a concept for generating electricity by using nuclear explosives to blast trapped heat from the wells of the earth.

Blind 'Telephone Genius' Offered Job by System He Defrauded

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10 (AP).—A young blind man whose ability to make long-distance telephone calls free of charge earned him a conviction and fine earlier this week has been offered a job by a telephone company.

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Nathaniel Holmes UPL

German Rape Trial Held Fair, U.S. to Return 2 Fugitive GIs

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Two black U.S. Army privates who came to the Defense Department seeking help in their fight to overturn attempted-rape convictions by a West German court will be returned to Germany to begin serving their three-year prison sentences, the Pentagon said today.

House Votes 3 More Yrs. Of Sugar Act

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The House voted, 229 to 128, today to extend for three years the Sugar Act, which controls the production of every pound of sugar sold in the United States.

Sergeant Guilty Of Thefts From U.S. Army Clubs

REDSTONE ARSENAL, Ala., June 10 (AP).—M. Sgt. William Higdon, 41, a career soldier with 24 years of service, was convicted today of accepting kickbacks and stealing funds while running Army clubs in Vietnam.

Bail for Veteran Of Death Row Blocked by Court

NEWARK, N.J., June 10 (AP).—The Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled yesterday that Edgar H. Smith Jr., who has spent 14 years on death row, must be returned to prison pending the outcome of a state move to keep him from being released on bail.

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Sen. Buckley Introduces Bill To Let U.S. Disbar Kunstler

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—Tricked that New York bar officials have not disbarred William M. Kunstler for his conduct in and out of court, Sen. James L. Buckley asked Congress today to authorize the Justice Department to bring and prosecute disbarment charges against lawyers.

The bill would give the Justice Department, through its United States attorneys across the country, authority and funds to prosecute disbarment charges in federal courts against allegedly unscrupulous lawyers.

Letters of Complaint
Sen. Buckley did not mention Mr. Kunstler by name, but his staff made available copies of a series of letters in which he had complained to Bernard Botwin, president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, for not having taken visible action toward disbarring Mr. Kunstler.

Calley Prosecutor Hired by Leading Washington Firm

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—Aubrey M. Daniel, the chief Army prosecutor who won a conviction of Lt. William L. Calley Jr. for the mass slayings of civilians at My Lai, has been hired by the Washington law firm of famed criminal lawyer Edward Bennett Williams.

4 Hurt Quelling Arson
And Looting in N.Y.
NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—Violence and rubbish fires broke out in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn last night. Four policemen were injured by flying bottles. Patrolmen were bombarded as they tried to remove a looter from a haberdashery.

**Dandruff Gone, Appetite Better
After 93 Days of Gulping DDT**
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 10 (AP).—A husband and wife who say they consumed DDT daily for three months report they're feeling fine. They plan to write a book and may even try it again.

FRANCE
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Havana to Try 5 Yachtsmen From the U.S.

HAVANA, June 10 (Reuters).—The crews of two American yachts accused of violating Cuban waters will be put on trial before a revolutionary tribunal, the official government newspaper, Gramma, announced here today.

House Votes 3 More Yrs. Of Sugar Act

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The House voted, 229 to 128, today to extend for three years the Sugar Act, which controls the production of every pound of sugar sold in the United States.

Sergeant Guilty Of Thefts From U.S. Army Clubs

REDSTONE ARSENAL, Ala., June 10 (AP).—M. Sgt. William Higdon, 41, a career soldier with 24 years of service, was convicted today of accepting kickbacks and stealing funds while running Army clubs in Vietnam.

Bail for Veteran Of Death Row Blocked by Court

NEWARK, N.J., June 10 (AP).—The Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled yesterday that Edgar H. Smith Jr., who has spent 14 years on death row, must be returned to prison pending the outcome of a state move to keep him from being released on bail.

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Buckingham Palace Estimates Queen's Fortune at £2 Million

LONDON, June 10 (NYT).—Buckingham Palace broke its silence today on the unexpected increase in the Queen Elizabeth's requested increase in the royal budget. The palace supported speculation that the queen's personal fortune was about £2 million.

"This figure of £2 million seems more likely to be accurate than the wild figure of £50 million to £100 million that has been bandied about in the last few weeks," said Anne Hawkins, a palace spokesman.

"That figure can only be arrived at by taking into account the royal art collection, the library, stamps, furniture and

other inalienable possessions of the sovereign which the queen holds in store for her successors," said Miss Hawkins.

What caused the palace to finally break its silence on the delicate issue of the royal finances was the comment today by John Colville, a director of Coutts, the royal bankers, that the queen's private income was about £2 million.

"If she's got more than £2 million I'll eat my hat," said Mr. Colville.

Critics of the monarchy, spurred by Richard Crossman, editor of the New Statesman, a leftist weekly, have said that the queen had a "massive personal income" and didn't need a pay increase.

There were personal income estimates as high as £10 million.

Following Mr. Colville's public comments, the palace took the unusual step of discussing, if somewhat obliquely, the queen's finances. "Mr. Colville's estimates are considerably more realistic than some of the absurd comment we've heard lately," Miss Hawkins said.

The queen's exact private income is secret. Although a parliamentary committee is now set up to consider her request for an increase in the royal budget, the government has made clear that the queen's private income will not be investigated.

Mr. Colville said that the queen's limited personal fortune was based upon the inheritance of her father, King George VI, who until he ascended the throne was the Duke of York, second oldest of the four sons of George V.

"What people don't seem to realize is that when her grandfather, George V, made his will he had no reason to suppose that the Duke of York would become king," said Mr. Colville.

Instead, said the banker, King George V "may well have left the bulk of his fortune to his heir-apparent, Edward Prince of Wales and now the Duke of Windsor, who retained the money after abdicating in 1936.

Blast Occurs At Gas Plant Near Belfast

Accidental Explosion Injures Nine Workers

BELFAST, June 10 (AP).—An explosion heavily damaged a bottled gas factory eight miles from Belfast today. The blast sent white hot gas cylinders shrieking through the air and started a fire that was fought by 200 British troops as well as police and firemen.

The explosion, in which nine factory workers were injured, was detonated accidentally while a truck was unloading gas into a static tank.

Bomb blasts damaged a Belfast police station and a jail in Armagh earlier today. Police and troops were searching for the saboteurs when the explosion occurred at the Koozanga plant in Lisburn, a Belfast suburb where Britain's peacemaking army has its headquarters.

One of the injured workers suffered cuts and abrasions and eight were treated for shock. The factory produces metal cylinders of butane cooking gas. An hour after the first blast, cylinders were still exploding inside the building and some hurtled skyward like artillery shells.

School Evacuated

Police and troops sealed off the area and mothers and teachers evacuated children from a school 100 yards away.

Eight persons including four children were hurt when a bomb blast damaged a police station in Springfield Road in Belfast.

The explosion blew out part of the rear of the building while British troops were checking security measures at the station.

A soldier was killed and 27 people injured in an explosion at the same police station 17 days ago.

Singapore's Lee Says U.S. Covertly Finances Herald

HELSINKI, June 10 (UPI).—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said today he suspects the U.S. government and the Chase Manhattan Bank of involvement in undercover financing of the Singapore Herald, the English-language newspaper which he shut down last month.

Mr. Lee left Helsinki this evening for Singapore.

In a noisy 90-minute news conference in his hotel here, Mr. Lee traded charges and counter-charges with opponents and parliamentarians from newsmen about his closure of the Herald.

The prime minister was here this week to address the International Press Institute's 20th general assembly. Most of the interest at the assembly focused on the actions last month revoking the Herald's license to print and his jailing of four executives of the Chinese-language newspaper Nanyang Siang Pau.

The IPI executive board issued a statement today calling on Mr. Lee to restore "press freedom" in Singapore by letting a commission investigate the Herald case and by either freeing the Nanyang executives or bringing them to open trial.

The Herald had been losing

money rapidly before Mr. Lee closed it. The prime minister made it clear that he did not believe that the newspaper's two major stockholders—IFT chairman, Mrs. Aw Sian and Malaysian politician Donald Stephens—or the Chase Manhattan, its leading creditor, would have pumped their own money into the venture.

"The question is—who owns the Herald?" he said. "Who's playing Partner Christmas?"

He said a Central Intelligence Agency agent, William Nelson, told him the CIA was not involved, and he agreed that "the CIA is not directly involved."

Asked whether he believed the CIA was indirectly involved, he answered, "Well, there are ramifications of this." He refused to go into details, but said that "I must find out what agency is pumping money in. The United States has a GNP (gross national product) of \$1 trillion."

"Secret Guarantor"

"I'm quite a suspicious man by nature," Mr. Lee said, adding that he had asked the Chase Manhattan manager in Singapore for the name of the "secret guarantor" behind the "unsecured loan" of \$1.8 million to the Herald.

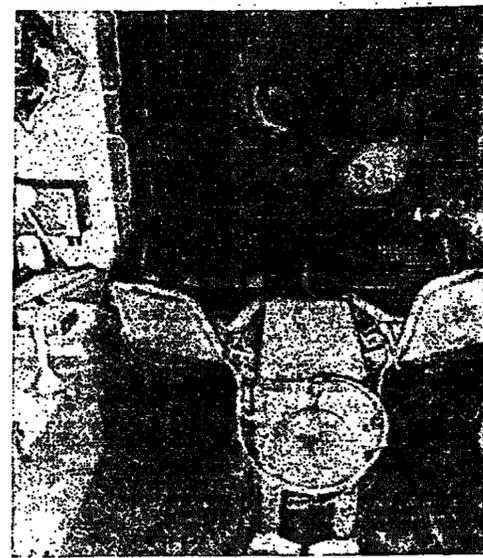
Asked whether the Chase Manhattan chairman phoned him from Brussels to assure him that there was no secret guarantor, Mr. Lee said.

"He also told me that the Chase Manhattan makes no loans to newspapers," he said, "to avoid involvement in politics. But the bank loaned money to the Herald."

Former Herald editor Francis Wong and former Herald features editor Adela Koh attended the news conference to accuse Mr. Lee of smothering the newspaper because it criticized his policies.

"Mr. Lee harassed the Herald from the first days of its existence because it declined to obey instructions to suppress news," Mr. Wong said in a statement issued earlier today.

Miss Aw held her own news conference to announce that the money involved in the Herald was completely her own money. There was nothing behind it.



Working compartment of the Soviet orbit station Salyut pictured before the station was put into orbit.

3 Cosmonauts Aboard Salyut Send Earth Weather Reports

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut orbital laboratory today sent the first weather reports from a manned scientific station in space, a milestone toward making earth safer from hurricanes and cyclones.

"Orbital stations can quickly warn the earth about dangerous weather developments in different parts of the world," the Soviet news agency Tass said.

"A meteorologist in space can determine, specifically, the degree of development and direction of cyclones and hurricanes."

Study of atmospheric formations and the earth's snow and ice covers are part of Salyut's flight program, Tass said.

Cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov and Viktor Patsayev boarded Salyut Monday after docking their Soyuz-11 ferry spaceship with the larger craft which holds considerable scientific material and equipment for comfortable flight in space.

Cosmosvision Telecast

"It's so big it takes some time to swim from one end to the other," engineer Volkov quipped during a "cosmosvision" telecast from the 65-foot-long space complex.

Tass said the cosmonauts performed medical-biological experiments today and "transmitted their first report on atmospheric processes" to the Soviet weather service.

The Soviet Union, as usual, gave no advance information on the space station's project. But scientific sources predicted that another ship will go aloft to deliver a relief crew within a week or two.

The sources said Salyut can handle more than one ship at a time and a space colony may be put together with Salyut as its base. Eventually, they said, the Russians will build permanent orbital structures housing large crews, a virtual "cosmograd" or space city.

The current project, however, was intended basically as a test for the Salyut, the prototype Soviet space station.

"The chief task in the present flight is to master the station, to answer questions of importance for the designers of Salyut," Boris Baushchenbach, space scientist, said in a Tass interview. He added: "This is the first time the station has been 'tried on.' We hope it will be adequate for space exploration in earth orbit."

Chad Deaths From Cholera Put at 1,200

PORT LAMY, Chad, June 10 (Reuters).—Health authorities announced today that 1,200 people had died so far in Chad's current cholera outbreak, and warned that the death toll would certainly rise higher.

Health Director Dr. Ouel Bono said "There will certainly be more deaths than that. We will come across villages we have not known about up to now." The first cholera cases were reported a week ago.

Dr. Bono said that France planned to send 20,000 liters of anti-cholera serum, and had already sent 2,000 bottles of serum and 50,000 doses of antibiotics.

The World Health Organization had sent 3,000 liters of serum and 15,000 capsules of tetracycline, he said.

Italian Islanders End Protest Over Mafia Detention

ISLE OF PILEUCI, Sicily, June 10 (UPI).—Most of the 197 inhabitants of this tiny island off Sicily returned home today after 14 days in exile to protest the presence of 15 reputed Mafia chiefs on Pileuci.

The islanders decided Monday to go back home after receiving a promise from the government that the death toll would be lowered and the islanders would leave Pileuci shortly.

The 15 unwelcome guests were banished to the tiny island, in the Lipari Archipelago, under a 1956 law permitting exile of persons considered to be dangerous to society.

The islanders said that their presence would ruin a growing tourist industry.

Brazil Charges U.S. Pressure

BRASILIA, June 10 (UPI).—The Brazilian government charged the United States with "intolerable economic pressure" yesterday after the American Congress postponed approval of the international coffee agreement because of Brazil's claims to 200-mile sea territorial limits.

The government expressed "shock" at the House of Representatives' suggestion that the State Department find a solution to Brazil's refusal to allow foreign ships to fish within 200 miles of its shores before ratification of the coffee agreement. It added that Brazil "will not accept any agreement binding this issue with the Brazilian territorial waters, which constitutes an intolerable economic pressure on a subject touching the sovereignty of Brazil."

U.S. and Russian Scientists Trade 9 Grams of Moon Soil

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Soviet and American scientists exchanged three-tenths of an ounce—a little more than nine grams—of moon soil samples today to broaden each other's knowledge of the lunar surface.

Three representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration gave the Russians two-tenths of an ounce of moon soil, one-tenth of an ounce each from the Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 missions.

The Russians handed over one-tenth of an ounce brought back by their unmanned Luna-16 moon scooper.

"Scientists of both countries will benefit from this opportunity to study materials from areas of the moon to which they would not have access," said Lee R. Scherer, director of NASA's Apollo lunar-exploration office.

"This exchange exemplifies a spirit of cooperation which we hope will continue and expand as both our countries pursue a quest for a broader and deeper knowledge of space," Mr. Scherer said.

Mr. Scherer said later that the Russian sample was in three parts: one from the top of the Luna-16 core sample, one from the bottom, and one small piece of stone. The American sample included about 30 different bits of soil.

"There is years of work that can be done to learn all there is to learn from these samples," he said.

Alexander P. Vinogradov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, where the exchange took place, displayed the Soviet sample.

It was enclosed in a heavy glass container which Mr. Vinogradov

opened. He pulled out a smaller canister and unscrewed it, then removed a thumb-size inner canister containing the dust.

The American samples were in two plastic bags, each containing about six canisters the size of a flashlight. The American canisters were not opened during the ten-minute ceremony.

NASA was also represented by Dr. Paul W. Coker, director of the lunar and earth sciences laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center, and by Dr. Lawrence Haskin of the University of Wisconsin, vice-chairman of the NASA lunar sample analysis planning team.

What the two delegations swapped would hardly fit beneath a farmer's fingernail. But scientists said the tiny amounts would make valuable contributions to the study of the moon.

The exchange agreement was worked out in January by Dr. George M. Low, who, as acting director of the U.S. space agency, came to Moscow to meet Russian space officials.

Swapping moon soil is one of several areas in which the United States and the Soviet Union have begun cooperation in space.

Space medicine experts from both countries have held extensive conferences to exchange information on the mysteries, dangers and prevention of space illnesses. They studied the weakening effects of weightlessness and the threat of cosmic radiation to man journeying through space.

French Dock Strikes Expected to End

PARIS, June 10 (Reuters).—An end to nine months of disruption in French ports was in sight today as dockers were told by their union to resume normal work Monday.

Over the last nine months, dockers have been stopping work for 24-hour periods almost once a week in protest against overtime regulations and in sympathy with a broader campaign by French unions to reduce the national retirement age.

In calling for an end to the strike, the dockers' union described as positive a set of proposed solutions drawn up recently by government and port officials.

China Receives Guests

TOKYO, June 10 (UPI).—Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film star Marceline Loridan flew into Peking today, the New China News Agency reported. They were invited by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the agency said.

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2,061 Red Soldiers Defect in 11 Years

MUNICH, June 10 (AP).—Nearly two regiments of Communist soldiers defected to West Germany between 1960 and 1970, federal border officials reported today.

They said that 1,983 East German soldiers, 74 Czechoslovaks and four Soviet soldiers crossed the frontier into West Germany and asked for asylum during the 11-year period.

Defections reached a high point in 1962, when 455 East Germans fled to West Germany.

Riviera Hail Disaster

ANTIBES, France, June 10 (AP).—A pre-dawn hailstorm lasting seven minutes today broke the glass in greenhouses and destroyed 700 plants, causing damage estimated at ten million francs. The Municipal Council asked that the city be declared a disaster area.

Leo Burnett, 79, Dies; Head Of Ad Agency

CHICAGO, June 10 (NYT).—Leo Burnett, 79, founder of the international advertising agency that bears his name and longtime president of the Advertising Council, died Monday at his home here.

Multimillion Billings

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—In 1936, when Mr. Burnett and eight other Chicago advertising men joined an exodus of top talent to the bigger advertising houses on Madison Avenue in New York, they decided to fill the local vacuum and established Leo Burnett Company Inc.

It is still Chicago-based and its billings are the fifth largest in the world, fourth in the United States. In 1970, billings worldwide were \$380 million, nationwide, \$283 million. It is the only one of the top advertising agencies in the country with headquarters outside New York.

His agency shifted the emphasis of Marlboro cigarettes from indoor elegance to outdoor ruggedness and projected the image of an anti-littering beer company for Schlitz by running an idyllic lake-side picture with the caption, "How would an empty beer can look here?"

Michael Bennis

LONDON, June 10 (UPI).—Actor Michael Bennis, 62, who played scores of millions of television sets in Britain and the United States a decade ago as Harry Lums in "The Third Man" series, died today.

Police said the veteran of more than 100 films died at his mother's home in Harrogate, Yorkshire, of "natural causes."

"Only a few of my films ever made any real impression," Bennis said about acting at all.

A tall, grumpy native Yorkshireman who became an American citizen in 1960, his greatest success came in "The Third Man" series.

Julius Ruehn

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 10 (UPI).—Julius Ruehn, 63, a leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera in the 1940s and chairman of the voice department of the Eastman School of Music here, died Tuesday of cancer.

Mr. Ruehn, a Massachusetts native, specialized in Wagnerian roles at the Met, where he made his debut in 1925. Among the roles with which he was most associated were Telramund in "Lohengrin," Wotan in "The Ring" cycle, Korvald in "Tristan and Isolde," Wolfram in "Tannhauser," and Amfortas in "Parsifal."

Glady's Lloyd Robinson

HOLLYWOOD, June 10 (UPI).—Glady's Lloyd Robinson, 66, stage actress and former wife of the actor Edward G. Robinson, died Sunday of a stroke and heart attack at Culver City Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Robinson, the daughter of the noted sculptor, Clement Casati, met Mr. Robinson in 1926 when she was playing opposite Fred Astaire on Broadway in "Lady Be Good." After their marriage, she retired from the stage but occasionally played roles in some of her husband's films. Their 29-year marriage ended in divorce in 1956.

Isak Vorster

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, June 10 (Reuters).—Isak Vorster, brother of South African Prime Minister John Vorster, died here today after a long illness. Mr. Vorster, 67, was a teacher.

Italian Vehicles Must Be Insured

ROME, June 10 (AP).—Insurance on automobiles, trucks and motorcycles will become mandatory in Italy on Saturday.

The insurance companies are working overtime to meet the requests of thousands of license applicants for policies. After June 12, the cars of those persons found to be driving without insurance can be seized. Offenders' driving licenses may be suspended and they face fines of up to 300,000 lire (\$500) and three months in jail.

Rome has about 200,000 of almost one million motorists are still without insurance, a survey showed. The average in northern Italy is about 10 percent but it is as high as 40 or 50 percent in southern Italy.

The new law also establishes a special fund to cover damage done by vehicles with no insurance.

Swiss Seek to Ban Civil SST Sonic Boom

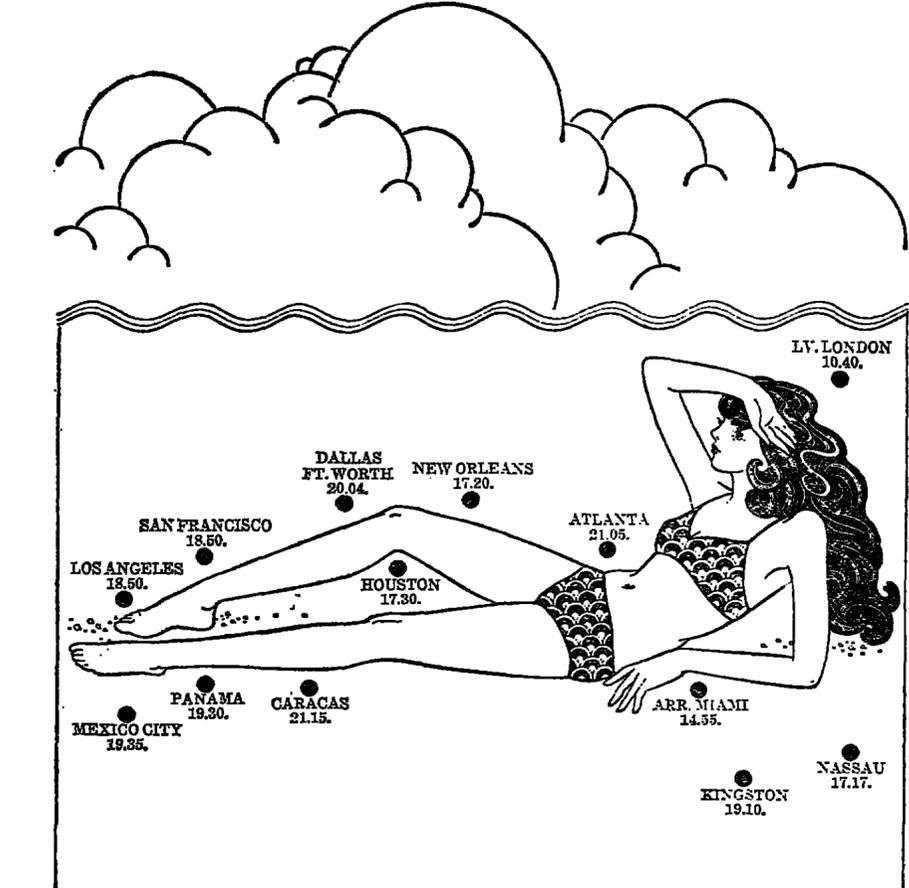
BERN, June 10 (UPI).—The lower house of parliament today approved a ban on supersonic flights over Switzerland by non-military aircraft such as the British-French Concorde.

Switzerland will become the first nation to outlaw sonic booms by civilian planes breaking the sound barrier. It, as expected, parliament's upper house passes the measure during its September session. Today's amendment also requires that planes be issued a "noise certificate" stating how much noise they make.

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New York to Fine 21,000 Policemen For Jan. Strike

NEW YORK, June 10 (Reuters).—About 21,000 of New York's 28,000 patrolmen are to be fined two days pay for each of the six days they spent last January taking "job action" to push pay demands.

The ruling came last night from city personnel director Harry Bronstein, who declared that the "job action," as it was described by the Patrolmen Benevolent Association (PBA), was a full-fledged strike.

Mr. Bronstein said that besides the pay penalty each of the 21,000 patrolmen would be put on a year's probation with loss of service during this period. He based his ruling on a New York State law which prohibits strikes by public employees.

The "job action" was launched after the State Court of Appeals, New York's highest tribunal, sent a suit involving a parity pay dispute back to a lower court for trial. The policemen's union eventually won the suit and, as a result, the patrolmen are to receive \$3,300 in back pay.

Following the ruling, Edward Klerman, head of the PBA, said the union would take legal steps to ensure no patrolmen was penalized.

Passport Reported Invalid, Israel May Deport Lansky

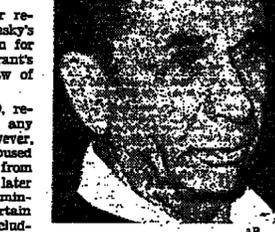
TEL AVIV, June 10 (NYT).—The United States has informed Israel that the American passport of Meyer Lansky, reputed underworld financial leader, is no longer valid for general use and travel, reliable sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Lansky, 68, has been living in Israel since July on a tourist visa, which is renewable every three months.

He is under federal indictment in Miami for illegal gambling activities in connection with a Las Vegas hotel and for contempt of court for refusing to testify before a grand jury. Neither offense is covered under the United States-Israeli extradition treaty.

Legal experts here said that the minister of interior is empowered to extend the visa of a visitor, despite invalidation of his passport, but that such a move would be unusual.

Mr. Lansky is still in possession of his passport. It could not be ascertained if he has received official notification that his passport should be turned in. Technically a U.S. passport cannot be canceled or revoked until it is physically in the hands of an American consular officer.



Meyer Lansky AP

If the interior minister, Dr. Yosef Burg, decides to expel Mr. Lansky, the American will have at least three days in which to appeal to the high court against the deportation order.

Godard Out of Danger

PARIS, June 10, (Reuters).—Film director Jean-Luc Godard, 41, regained consciousness today after undergoing operations last night for a fractured pelvis and a crushed chest suffered in a motorcycle accident here. Doctors said he was out of danger but would require lengthy hospitalization.

Mitchell Says Courts' Drive for Fairness Injures Justice

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday condemned "preoccupation with fairness for the accused" by the courts that, he said, "has done violence to fairness for the accuser."

In a speech to the National District Attorneys Association, Mr. Mitchell also praised Chief Justice Warren E. Burger for opposing "courtroom pettifoggery" that frees obviously guilty defendants.

At the same time, he took the equally unusual step of attacking as "fatuous" the reasoning of a Connecticut judge who dismissed a kidnapping-murder charge against Black Panther Bobby G. Seale and another Panther.

Mr. Mitchell said that under the American adversary court system the prosecutor already has an inherent disadvantage. "He has to show proof [of guilt] beyond a reasonable doubt, while the defense has only to raise a reasonable doubt," he said. "Is justice served now by shackling the prosecutor and giving more weapons to the defense?"

In listing court practices he



John N. Mitchell UP

opposed, Mr. Mitchell said: "Little wonder that, as the record tells us, only one crime in a hundred is actually punished."

A Justice Department spokesman said that that statistic was drawn from the 1969 report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. The commission estimated that only half of all serious

crimes committed were reported to police, that 12 percent of the total resulted in arrest of a suspect, that convictions were obtained for 6 percent of all serious crime and that suspects were imprisoned for 1.5 percent of the total.

Asserting that the nation faces "a serious imbalance in the scales of justice," Mr. Mitchell said that the Justice Department was taking steps to strengthen the prosecutor.

As examples, he cited court-authorized wiretapping, which former Attorney General Ramsey Clark refused to use, federal grants to bolster state and county prosecution systems and legislation that strengthens prosecutors.

"In all these efforts there is not the slightest intention of taking from the accused any right that constitutionally belongs to him," Mr. Mitchell said.

"There is a serious intent to make the courtroom a place where fact is determined and innocence or guilt decided, rather than a place where fact is obscured and justice frustrated through the triumph of sophistry over common sense," he said.

Mr. Mitchell's praise for Justice Burger was in connection

with a dissenting opinion Mr. Burger wrote when he was a member of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Dissenting from the court's reversal of a housebreaker's conviction Justice Burger criticized the other judges for "nit-picking" and said that if they continued on that course, "we may well come to be known as a society incapable of defending itself—the impotent society."

In condemning the dismissal of charges against Seale, Mr. Mitchell did not name the judge who presided over the New Haven, Conn., proceedings—Superior Court Judge Harold M. Mulvey.

Judge Mulvey, in dismissing the charges against Seale and Mrs. Ericka Bugbins, a New Haven Panther leader, said "massive publicity" about their first trial, which ended in a hung jury, made it impossible to select an unbiased jury "without super-human efforts."

Mr. Mitchell said that it was a "fatuous" argument that because Americans read the newspapers and watch television, it is impossible for us to get impartial juries.

Los Angeles Times

The 280 SE 3.5 is distinguished from the 280 SE by 20 grams of chrome on the outside



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For Mercedes-Benz drivers, automotive progress does not mean changing the shape of the car.

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By this we don't mean the acceleration from 0 to 100 kph in 9 seconds, or the continuous maximum speed of 210 kph or the 200 net bhp. These figures alone

will not prompt owners of the 280 S/SE to change to the V8 engine. The important factor is the all round performance of this mature engine.

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This engine challenges all of the current ideas of flexibility and torque. It puts tremendous power on to the road. In all speed ranges. Yet it still has power in reserve. This makes it reliable. And gives it a long life. Two overhead camshafts ensure that the valves operate with precision right up to maximum engine speed (6,000 rpm). Electronic fuel injection meters to each cylinder exactly the correct amount of fuel required at that moment. Transistorised ignition controls

the spark more accurately and makes it more powerful.

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This engine is also ahead of its time in yet another aspect. It already meets future European exhaust emission regulations.

The well known German newspaper "Frankfurter Rundschau" says "without doubt the V8 is the best engine being built in Germany today". Three years ago experts were believing that the reciprocation engine to be at the end of its development. What do you think? Do write and tell us. Even if you are not a Mercedes-Benz driver — yet.

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But Mercedes-Benz drivers are still not satisfied. Neither are Mercedes designers. And that is the way it should be. Because progress thrives on challenge.



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**Polish Primate
Faults State on
Lack of Goodwill**

WARSAW, June 10 (AP).—Polish primate Stefan Cardinal Wysynski strongly implied today that the Communist state was still far from meeting conditions which the church considers necessary for bettering relations with the regime.

True unity of the people, said Cardinal Wysynski whose country last Christmas experienced bloody food-price riots which toppled Wladyslaw Gombolka from power, could only be achieved by belief in God.

The cardinal then levelled a three-point indictment against the Communists. He charged they were not building enough churches, were deliberately leading workers and youth away from the faith, and were trying to give current normalisation talks between church and state an "unhealthy and unworthy" slant.

**Rafael Kubelick Named
Director of New York Met**

By Donald Henahan

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—Rafael Kubelick, the 36-year-old Czech conductor, has been named director of the Metropolitan Opera, the first in the history of the house. His three-year contract will begin with the 1972-73 season at the same time that Ottavio Genta succeeds Rudolf Bing as general manager.

Mr. Kubelick, announcing his first appointment since accepting the Metropolitan post, said yesterday afternoon at the opera house that he and Mr. Kubelick would share artistic responsibility in planning repertoire and new productions, supervising the orchestra, chorus and musical staff, and choosing casts and conductors.

In the past, regular conductors such as Arturo Toscanini and Arthur Schnabel governed power. All during the 1940s, but more over how the title of responsibility of music director. The Met traditionally has been under full command of its general manager.

Mr. Kubelick reached by telephone in Munich where he was rehearsing "The Merry Widow" for the Munich State Opera, said he was "happy and proud" to be named to plan to do my best for the opera house and for America," he added.

He said he had known Mr. Genta for "many years," but that only last February had they

really met and discuss Mr. Genta's wish to where the conductor was while he was conducting the Cleveland Orchestra, and they a good mutual agreement Kubelick added that he rise in September "to prepare" for the job.

Other Committee

The Swedish general said that Mr. Kubelick was five months a year touring for three months in his present post director of the Bayreuth Symphony. Munich's orchestra, Mr. Kubelick not conduct at the 1973-74 season, 2 manager said, owing commitments.

He said, "Kubelick is try to engage the director in the world—anybody you can think

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**Protesters Jeer
S. African Aide**

LONDON, June 10 (UPI).—Demonstrators shouting slogans against racial segregation today hurled smoke bombs and tomatoes at visiting South African Defense Minister Pieter Botha.

Mr. Botha, screened by plainclothes policemen, escaped injury and entered the British Defense Ministry in the Whitehall district of London for talks with government officials.

None of the missiles struck Mr. Botha. A smoke bomb exploded in the entrance of the building and scattered news photographers in a cloud of orange smoke.

**Ralph Bunche, Injured
In Fall, Is in Coma**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 10 (Reuters).—UN Under Secretary-General Ralph Bunche, 66, is reported to have lapsed into a coma and fears have been expressed about his recovery.

Mr. Bunche has been in New York Hospital for more than a week for treatment of complications resulting from a fall at his home.

**Earth Tremor in
SALERNO, Italy, Jun
10**

SALERNO, Italy, Jun 10 (AP).—A strong earthquake struck the area south yesterday and was at by a loud bang in a room which went into the streets. It registered five on the Mercalli scale, but no damage.

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة

MOVIES IN PARIS

Clément: A Miscast Director

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 10 (REUTERS)—Directors are probably more frequently miscast than actors. Remember Robert Z. Leonard tackling O'Neill, Billy Wilder attempting polite comedy, and the recipients of studio hacks who converted some of the world's best literature into trash?

One would not choose David Lean for Lonsdale, Remais for Gaspard, or Godard to remake "Anna Karenina." Why, then René Clément for a James Bondish thriller, "La Maison sous les Arbres" (at the Colisée in English and elsewhere in French).

Clément, one of the screen's most distinguished talents, won international renown with his "Forbidden Games" and "Gervaise." He has a distinctive, personal style and a deep sensitivity, suited to serious subject matter. He is no more equipped for his latest assignment than he is to tap dance.

The director has been saddled with a common melodrama. An American atomic scientist is being harassed by a secret international organization. He flees to Paris with wife and small son. The long arm of the nefarious company reaches out to kidnap his child. The ransom: The father's agreement to work for the scoundrels.

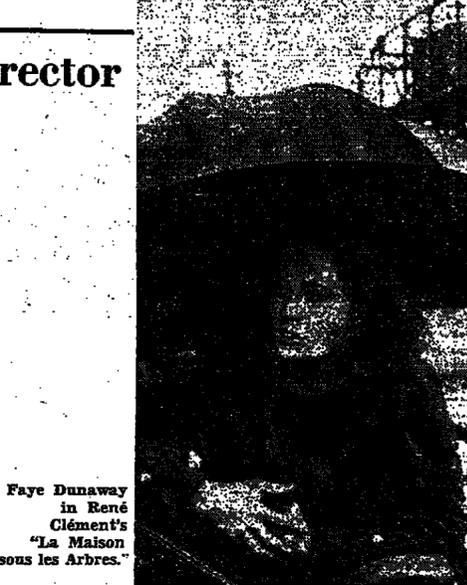
Clément might have galvanized this scenario into a swift-paced melodrama with flash and dash, but Clément, misplaced, neglects the all-important element of suspense, preferring to draw portraits in depth of the tormented parents whose marriage has soured. There is moody background, created by some exquisite photography (Parisian canals and side streets)—but this is quite irrelevant. The action lags.

Faye Dunaway plays the distressed mother (she is being drugged by a secret agent). As she is the star of the film, the mother role dominates. This throws the plot off balance, for the main figure of the story is the bewildered husband, well acted (by Frank Langella) but little seen. The husband has been slighted in the awkward adaptation.

"On Est Toujours Trop Bon Avec les Femmes" (at the Normandie) is a movie version of Raymond Queneau's fanciful, Rabelaisian novel about what happened in the Sackville Street Post Office, Dublin, when, in Easter week, 1916, it was occupied by revolutionaries. The film is unlikely to please Irish patriots, for it treats their most sacred memories to obscene ridicule.

Elizabeth Wiener, an expert and attractive young comedienne, is engaging as the fervent loyalist who sacrifices her honor. Hilarious caricatures come from Jean-Pierre Marielle as the rebel leader, Claude Brosse as a brutal henchman and Robert Dhéry as the stuffy British commander who is embarrassingly wounded. Michel Boisrond's deft direction, despite some gruesome touches, keeps the film merrily spinning.

Francisco Rosi's "Uomini Contro" (The Men Against) at the Elysées-Lincoln in Italian with French subtitles, treats of mutiny in the Italian armies facing the invading Austrians on the northern front in 1918-19. It is an honest and probably truthful account of the war-weary soldiers deserting and refusing to obey orders, and of the subsequent executions, but it is too generalized to move one deeply. The battlefield scenes are competently done, but in no way superior to countless others, and the leading figures are types rather than characters, from Alain Cuny as the stiff-necked martinet general to Gian Maria Volonteri as the rebel lieutenant.



Faye Dunaway in René Clément's "La Maison sous les Arbres."

The comedy is singularly dirty and occasionally quite funny. Elizabeth Wiener, an expert and attractive young comedienne, is engaging as the fervent loyalist who sacrifices her honor. Hilarious caricatures come from Jean-Pierre Marielle as the rebel leader, Claude Brosse as a brutal henchman and Robert Dhéry as the stuffy British commander who is embarrassingly wounded. Michel Boisrond's deft direction, despite some gruesome touches, keeps the film merrily spinning.

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The two most successful World War I movies, both artistically and financially, remain, after all these years, "The Big Parade" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." It may be argued that they were made closer in time to the conflict they described and hence, nearer the heart of their audiences. But it seems to me that the reason lies elsewhere. Both were in contrast to Rosi's approach. Instead of showing men in war, they showed, convincingly, men who went into war, establishing their characters first and allowing us to share the dreadful experiences that later overtook them.

The Marlene Dietrich film "Angel" (revived at the Gilt-Le-Coeur) is the sophisticated sex comedy at its best, a motion picture of sly wit and dashing polish. Written by the witty Hungarian, Melchior Lengyel, author of "Ninotchka" and "To Be or Not to Be," it was directed by Ernst Lubitsch. In it the Lengyel dramatic touch and the Lubitsch humorous touch are happily combined. Herbert Marshall, Melvyn Douglas, Edward Everett Horton and Laura Hope Crews offer superb support.

"La Quinzaine des Réalistes," the Cannes Festival program of experimental films, will be on show this week at the Théâtre National Populaire, Palais de Chaillot.

hold back the sharp word. We know soon we will be separated again. "He forced me to become a writer. The only thing I ever wanted to do was to put down one word after another. A day in September he sat me before a typewriter in our one room where he was working. I typed furiously, typing nothing. He asked when I could show him the first sample. I said, 'Christina.' Then I begged him to wait. After months of hitting the keys, making gibberish, I became afraid. "Later I discovered he knew all the time I was lying. He became afraid for me. 'How far will she try to go?' He never let on until he knew I was well into my first book, 'Le Petit Caillou'."

DANCE IN LONDON

Modern Newcomers to Sadlers Wells

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 10 (REUTERS)—Two dancers of the British Royal Ballet have turned to making ballets for their own company in the last few years; both are represented by new works in the company's experimental return to its birthplace, Sadlers Wells, during which the touring section, officially abolished, has re-emerged with a varied modern repertoire and a liveliness which recall the old, much-lamented Sadlers Wells Theatre Ballet.

One of the new works, Geoffrey Cauley's "Ante Room," strikes me as the most interesting and successful new ballet seen for a long time. Admittedly it is enigmatic; Cauley has ventured into Kafka or Pinter territory, creating an atmospheric, gripping and frequently beautiful work. The setting, designed by Cauley himself, is all-white, except for the checkered floor; even the telephone kiosk, transparent so that we can see it in use, is white. So are the dancers' costumes, including a doctor's overalls and a nurse's uniform, and plain tights for the rest, who are apparently patients awaiting classification or treatment in a hospital or mental home.

A new patient arrives, descending on a trapeze; he registers with the nurse, who throws his clothes into the orchestra pit, and is teased by the other patients. One of them summons him to the telephone, but there is nobody on the line. Eventually he dances with one of the girls. The mood is shattered by those ubiquitous strobe lights (how about an embargo on these for a time?) and trapezes descend to take two of the patients away.

The allegory can obviously be interpreted in various ways. What is more important is that Cauley has filled "Ante Room" with attractive classical dancing as well as interesting characterizations and the static poses in which he specializes. The ballet perfectly fits the music, a string quartet by the contemporary American composer Bernard Herrmann, and it is very well danced, especially by Graham Bart as the new patient and Doreen Wells as the girl who befriends him.

David Drew's "Impressionist," about Monet, was canceled at short notice, reportedly because Kenneth MacMillan, the director of the Royal Ballet, saw a rehearsal and thought it not good enough. But another work by Drew, "St. Thomas Wake," previously given at a workshop performance, did have its public premiere. The title, which apparently has no connection with the ballet, is the name of the music by Peter Maxwell-Davies, a curious mixture of 1920s dance tunes and modern atmospheric effects. Drew has matched the musical score with some delightful shimmys and tangos, interrupted by a sinister death-figure. Laura Connor and Graham Fletcher have the right dead-pan "Boy Friend" manner, and Fletcher is particularly lithe and agile; Stephen Jefferies, a rapidly emerging star, has little to do except walk about made up as a skeleton. Jazz musicians sit on the stage and Peter Logan has devised a fascinating set with bits of period furniture and a paper Christmas tree which blows up all over the stage in a final holocaust. The total effect is entertaining but muddled; there are hints of allegory and message, but they remain elusive.

This short but very successful season has also included the first London performances of "The Grand Tour," a Noel Coward ballet by Joe Layton, the Broadway choreographer. The impersonations of Coward, Gertrude Lawrence, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and others on an Atlantic liner are skilful and amusing; a touch of sentiment is provided by Stephen Jefferies taking pity on Vyvyan Lorreyne, giving the performance of her career as a tiresome but well-meaning American tourist, and Nicholas Johnson obviously enjoys getting into drag as Gertrude Stelm. Comic ballets are rare and often neglected: this one is most welcome. So is the news that there will be seasons of this kind three times a year: the Royal Ballet's London appearances will no longer be restricted to the large stage and rich audience of Covent Garden.

music in Italy. Ending the Season in Rome. By William Weaver. ROME, June 10 (REUTERS)—The final production of the season at the Teatro dell'Opera was a mixed bag: Two contemporary ballets and Poulenc's one-act, one-character opera, "La Voix Humaine," a setting of the Coteaux play. The operatic part of the evening can be briefly dismissed: Poulenc's piece requires a more intimate setting and a supreme actress in the single role. Soprano Virginia Zeani is a handsome woman with an appealing voice; in most roles, she moves gracefully and convincingly. But she is not an overwhelming personality, and she was unable to create the nuances, the shifting subtleties of the Coteaux character. Also her French was mostly unintelligible and she was occasionally submerged by the orchestra, otherwise well conducted by Marcello Panni.

The orchestra was absent for the rest of the program, which used taped electronic compositions. Stockhausen's "Kontakte" and Luigi Nono's "Contrappunto Dinamico alla Mente." In Giuseppe Urban's choreography of the Stockhausen piece, a young man—the sensitive, but strong Alfredo Rains—makes contacts with his environment, with a woman (the lovely Elisabetta Terabusti), with mankind. The story is less important than Urban's apposite, convincing pattern; each movement showed not only invention but also a real feeling for the difficult score.

The Nono ballet was much more pretentious and considerably less successful. Supposedly inspired by the assassination of Malcolm X, the work is of a cardboard simplicity. Half the corps de ballet was supposed to be black and the unfortunate wigs and costumes reminded one more of the "Aid" picanonny ballet than anything else; the other half was white. After some banal depiction of the consumer society, there was a kind of electronic dirge—the most effective

moment in the score—and whites and blacks stood side by side. Urban's invention seemed to fall in this choreography; brittle, classical steps bore no relation to the music, and the large groups looked cluttered. At the end, some members of the sparse audience protested against Nono's belligerent anti-American message; others applauded. The performance hardly merited protest or applause.

The last opera of the season, still playing, is Bellini's "I Puritani." In the same production seen in Florence at the beginning of the season (designer, Jurgen Henze; director, Sandro Sequi), but with different singers, the outstanding performance is, expectably, Mirella Freni's; she is a meltingly sweet, musically accurate Elvira. A very young tenor, virtually a debutant, sang Arturo; his name is Salvatore Fisichella, and he is very promising, with a light, true, affecting voice, and an excellent *tenore di grazia*. The singers succeeded in spite of Armando La Rosa Parodi's uninspired, insensitive conducting.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 10.—This is how The New York Times reviewers rated new movies:

"Red Lion," a Japanese tale in Japanese with English subtitles, about a skirmish between the forces of the emperor and representatives of the last shogun, is "stuffed with the sort of broad paths and humor that can only be fully appreciated," says Vincent Canby, "by audiences having a greater familiarity with the genre than I have." To the uninitiated eye, the movie has "all the charm of a rubber under-rehearsed colonial pageant." Directed by Kihachi Okamoto, who also collaborated on the screenplay, the film's "real" author, says Canby, "I suspect to be Toshiro Mifune, who not only produced the movie but also stars in it." Mifune plays an aging samurai caught in between the warring factions.

"Beyond Central," set in Germany of the 1930s and directed by Anthony Baker, "looks at first like a easy play designed to follow 'The Damned,'" says Roger Greenspun, who notes, however, that the heroes here (William Berger and Anthony Baker) are holdup men and burglars. Together with a girl (Georgia Moll),

they "joyously rob banks and kill people and gamely hurry on," says Greenspun, in a manner that "owes nothing to life and almost everything to 'Bonnie and Clyde.'" Baker's direction evoked "some particular feelings, and they approach revulsion," continues the critic. "Excepting the pornographic inserts every scene is shot from some fancy camera position, and with the aim of satisfying some kind of mainly optical ambition. As a result, nothing seems to move."

"One More Train to Rob," starring George Peppard, "falls into the tradition of the amiable Western," writes Roger Greenspun. The movie, directed by Andrew V. McLaglen, concerns a pair of lawbreaking friends (Peppard and John Vernon), the woman they love (Diana Muldaur), some hired guns and a shipment of gold from a Chinese mining camp to a San Francisco bank. The plot, says Greenspun, "is more than usually complex, and the characters who act it out more than usually complete." Where it seems to go wrong, in his opinion, is in the direction—"too lax, too slow, too mechanical, too timid in its inventions."

Classical Couple Called Xenakis

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (REUTERS)—The couple Xenakis: a union of 20 years, a classical relationship of interdependence. The husband, Iannis, composer, architect, mathematician, teacher, athlete, prison-tortured, in exile from Greece since 1947. The wife, Françoise: social worker, press attaché, novelist. Born in the Sologne area of France, illegitimate, painful isolated childhood. Fifty percent French, 25 percent Russian-Jewish, 25 percent Greek. "The Jewish came through strongest."

Her existence is dominated by Xenakis to whom she is wife, mistress, companion, hetaera, playmate, possession, secretary, manager, critic and object of adoration.

Tuning In. On Sunday, the French will be able to tune in on the family Xenakis on the television program, "L'Invité du Dimanche." The camera crew followed them from Paris to America to Corsica, with an eye also for the beautiful 15-year-old daughter, Makhi ("struggle" in Greek), and the petted wire-haired terrier, Anora. In their apartment, a third floor walk-up in a dingy building near Pigalle, there is the surprise of space full of light and serenity. "Xenakis hates furniture. I am grateful. He taught me young how to do without things. Françoise is vivacious, original, real. Her vocabulary can be amusingly pimento-ed and it masks the wary shyness of a forest creature. She admits to being physical in her reactions to everything including music. Xenakis often sends her out as a listening post.

"I have an instinct. I can tell him if it is de merde, plagiarized, or whether there is something there. When I met him, I told him I liked music, especially Chopin. I still like Chopin." Childhood. "His childhood in Sologne was troubled. A different boarding school every autumn. By Christmas, thrown out. Savage solitude at home until a new pension can be found. "Tu loupas toujours le Métro," said her mother. A French expression, meaning "You'll never make anything out of your life." Arrival in Paris, age 15. First experience in the big city. Going down into the Métro. The gates close in her face. Everything is over. "Tu loupas toujours le Métro." Meeting a young Greek



Françoise Xenakis

architect ten years older than she on a blind date. Life begins. One pension to another. With him it is different. Without him, Françoise is the first to admit she would have been a lost soul. "I moved from the dormitory to his room. At night he composed." She sat in silence, an unimpaired presence. "Every now and then he would wave his hand to show eventually he would be back. I finished my course and worked with delinquent children. With the money I earned, he was able to give up architecture and devote himself to composing."

Since 1967, Xenakis has been making several trips a year to the University of Indiana, where he resides for six to eight weeks at a time as director of mathematical and automated music. He now does most of his research and composition there, working 14 to 15 hours at a time. He prefers to go alone, so that the intensity of concentration is not disturbed. And there is Makhi who is a student at the Ecole Alsacienne in Paris. "But when he is at home, he is husband, father and master."

Writing. While he is away, Françoise rarely leaves the apartment on the Rue Clauzel, writing in a style as etched as a diamond cutting. The dinners, the films, the concerts, the excursions, the friends are reserved for the couple. "Each time we meet again, we are lovers. Much more polite, much more attentive. After a month and a half, sure the inevitable moment of irritation. We

hold back the sharp word. We know soon we will be separated again. "He forced me to become a writer. The only thing I ever wanted to do was to put down one word after another. A day in September he sat me before a typewriter in our one room where he was working. I typed furiously, typing nothing. He asked when I could show him the first sample. I said, 'Christina.' Then I begged him to wait. After months of hitting the keys, making gibberish, I became afraid. "Later I discovered he knew all the time I was lying. He became afraid for me. 'How far will she try to go?' He never let on until he knew I was well into my first book, 'Le Petit Caillou'."

Her fifth and most recent book, "Elle Lui Dirait Dans l'Œil" was written as "a gift for Xenakis. I imagined what it would be like if I had been able to visit him on his prison island." Now it is to be made into a film with Jean Seberg and Jacques Perrin.

At present she is writing an account of the annual summer kayak trips around Corsica, the island that reminds Xenakis of Greece. "When our child arrived, he made a place for her in the kayak between us. We caught our fish and cooked it. At night we camped out. I hated it. "You just say you hate it," he would tell me. It is good for you. This life makes you beautiful, keeps you in shape. Besides, without you my joy would not be complete."

"He weighs me at the airport every time he leaves on a trip. I must lose two kilos before he gets back from America. Certainly, he weighs me again when he comes back. I have beautiful breasts but I do put it on around the hips. He'll refuse to be as good a lover to me if I become fat. The *siland*. He's almost 50 and still beautiful. "I go with Xenakis on all the big trips, to Japan, to Iran. He took me to New York. I will pay you a honeymoon. He dragged me the whole day through the Museum of Natural History. Skeletons of dinosaurs. Skeletons of shrimp. He loved it. I was crying with fatigue. I do not think he is the man for *les honeymoons*. "Other women look at me with jealousy, so I know I must be loved. I would not want to be a liberated woman, because I have gained so many rewards. If I were really free, I would do nothing with my life. Little affairs and adventures. Can you imagine what a waste of time?"

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Diplomacy by Cliché

The recent attacks by the Soviet press and high officials on America's "aggressive policy" apparently have two main goals. One is to show support for the Arabs in the Middle East and the other to encourage Western Europe to break, or at least diminish, its ties with the United States. Neither of those goals is unnatural, although neither is necessarily helpful to the establishment of a reasonable degree of order in the world. Unfortunately, the old Soviet penchant for diplomacy by cliché, for over-simplification on a scale that makes the late and much-abused John Foster Dulles sound in retrospect like a Talleyrand, clothes such policies in danger.

Premier Kosygin, for example, could apparently see no irony in blasting American "disregard for other peoples" on the day that the United States and Japan were concluding negotiations for the return of Okinawa—although the Soviet Union is still sitting on its battle loot from East Prussia to Sakhalin. His indignation at American support for Israel—conditional and essentially tentative—was untinged by any trace of apology for the fact that, publicly at least, the Soviet Union has made absolutely no efforts to seek out the basis for a stable peace in the Middle East, confining itself to support for the Arabs, with words and guns. And on top of all this, the Soviet premier still had enough bland assurance to blame the United States for "opposition to the relaxation of tensions in Europe"—without citing any evidence whatever.

To be sure, the Soviet Union is still negotiating over missile controls, over the status of Berlin, and seconding a diminution of armed forces in Europe. In substance, the Kremlin seems to be moving toward a détente, toward "businesslike negotiations on a wide range of questions." This is where the real hope lies, especially since the United States has not responded in kind to Soviet charges. But the unsophisticated explosion of cold-war clichés—reminiscent of earlier propaganda moves by Moscow, such as the "ban the bomb" campaign—is hardly likely to advance the interests of peace.

There are plenty of people in the United States (and in other parts of the world) who distrust Soviet policies, and who have not forgotten Stalin—or the continuing control Moscow exerts over its neighbors. It is true that there are also many around the world (including the United States) who do not trust American policies either and who are ready to conjure up the hand of the CIA whenever anything goes wrong anywhere. But the United States no longer assumes that its good intentions will be taken for granted—quite the contrary—and its diplomacy has been geared to that condition. The Soviet Union, however, is wrong if it assumes that the converse of this is an unquestioning acceptance of Moscow as the fount of all global wisdom, forbearance and humanitarianism. Let Moscow and Washington negotiate, by all means, but not from such positions of purely rhetorical strength as Mr. Kosygin seeks to occupy.

The Okinawa Accord

It took 18 months of hard bargaining to hammer out the agreement on Okinawa that was finally concluded in Paris by Secretary of State Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi. The most difficult hurdle for this essential development in U.S.-Japanese relations may still lie ahead if the administration persists in its plan to submit the pact as a treaty, requiring a two-thirds Senate vote, rather than as an executive agreement, which would require at most a majority vote in both houses of Congress.

There is little question that the reversion of Okinawa to Japan is in the best interests of both countries and should meet no serious opposition if debated on its merits under either formula. Premier Sato's eagerness to sign the accord in advance of upper-house elections is an indication of the importance the Japanese place on regaining sovereignty over the island that was seized by U.S. forces during World War II.

Failure of the United States to respond positively to Japanese sentiment on this explosive issue could seriously jeopardize the residual military-base rights and other priv-

ileges on Okinawa which the accord provides. It might even endanger the Japanese-American mutual security treaty.

However, the Southern textile lobby in the Senate may attempt to hold up Okinawa's reversion in order to gain leverage on Japan to reduce textile exports to the United States. Such a perversion of the treaty-making process would not only do incalculable harm to Japanese-American relations and American interests throughout the Pacific area but also tend to discredit current attempts to restore the role of Congress in the making of foreign policy.

If the President proceeds with his plan to submit the Okinawa agreement as a treaty, he has a heavy responsibility to use all the resources at his command to push it through to successful Senate ratification. Those senators who have been most insistent on a larger role for Congress in foreign affairs have an equal obligation to exert their leadership to demonstrate that the Senate can act responsibly on this vital foreign policy issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Apartheid's Window-Dressing

It pays to be skeptical about changes planned in South Africa's apartheid policies. The changes are seldom, if ever, of benefit to their African victims. The plans to remove irritations over the passbooks which all Africans have to carry, and to set up centers to help Africans in passbook trouble, are no liberalizing measures. They amount to no more than an administrative refinement to help the white authorities. The beastliness of having to carry a passbook which amounts to a personal data bank remains unchanged. Families will still be split by racialist laws. Employment problems will not be changed. The plans as a whole amount to no more than another try at window-dressing for the outside world and a convenience for the white authorities. They do nothing for the Africans.

—From The Guardian (London).

The Real Challenge to Europe

Basically, détente can only come from that superpower which is imposing the governments of its choice on the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe and would like to get a grip on West Berlin as well. Western Europe's primary concern remains how to become not only richer but also stronger. The tendency represented by Sen. Mansfield will continue to have its effect despite the senator's recent defeat in Congress. U.S. Treasury Secretary Connally's call on America's European allies to assume a share of the Europeans' defense burden appropriate to their economic and numerical strength cannot be merely brushed aside. Raymond Aron, normally not given to alarmism, wrote not long ago in Le Figaro that the American era is drawing to a close and that Western Europe will in the foreseeable future either have to suffer Soviet hegemony or else give visible proof of its will to remain independent. This is the true challenge, not only to NATO but also to the Common Market. The fact that Josef Luns, an early battler for an expanded European community, will

become secretary-general of NATO in the autumn—with the approval of Pompidou's France—may be a favorable omen.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Dollar Debate

The debate between the U.S. and Europe on the real causes of the monetary disorders and inflation is now posed in political terms. Mr. Rogers said in substance: "You Europeans assert that the deficit of our balance of payments is the source of all evils. But you forget that the overseas expenditures of the U.S. contribute to the security of its allies as well as to its own." Giscard d'Estaing's analysis is of course diametrically opposed to that of Mr. Rogers. He said bluntly that the American refusal to enforce the disciplinary measures required in the U.S. is the cause of the monetary disorders and inflationist tensions. Our OECD partners, except for slight reservations, share the French position regarding the responsibilities of the dollar. But they consider that Mr. Rogers is not entirely wrong when recalling that the American deficit is the price for their security, for the atomic umbrella which the U.S. Army offers them.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Pakistan's Policies

Human folly and errors have contributed much to the present deplorable situation in East Pakistan and the adjoining Indian border areas of West Bengal. More than four million East Pakistanis, many of them Hindus, have fled across the border as a result of the West Pakistan Army's efforts to impose order in the dissident province. Famine and disease are rampant, and Calcutta itself may be threatened by a mass cholera epidemic. By their closed-door policy toward Western observers, the Pakistani authorities are delaying what can be the only basic solution to the refugee problem, namely the restoration of conditions in East Pakistan such as to persuade the refugees that it is in their interest to return.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

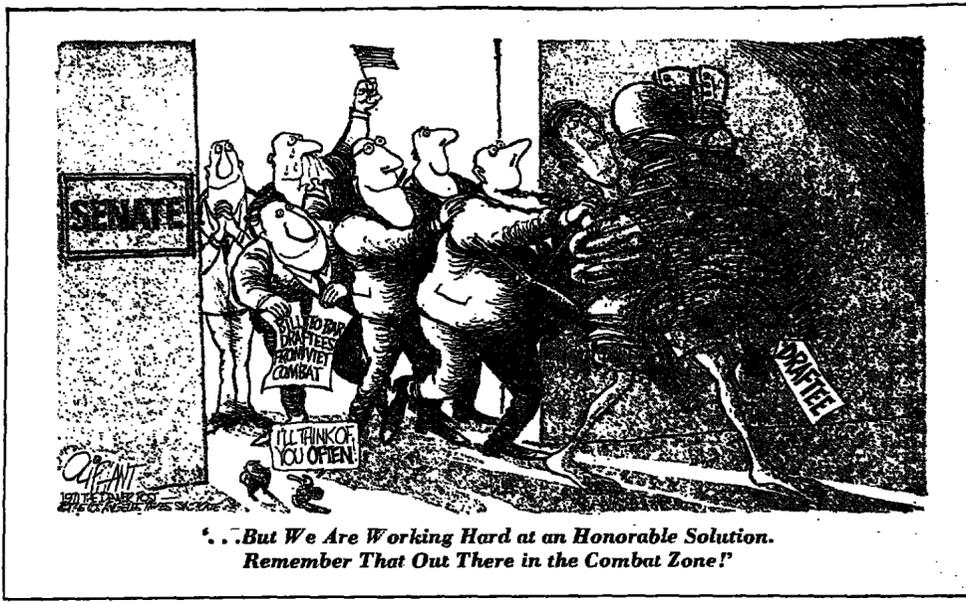
June 11, 1896

PARIS—The Republican National Convention is now sitting in St. Louis hearing contest for seats in the Convention, of which there are over 100 in dispute. The last hope of the anti-McKinley men, that their opponents would be barred out, is extinguished by the committee giving certificates to the McKinley delegates to Alabama. Mr. McKinley will be the nominee as the Herald predicted.

Fifty Years Ago

June 11, 1921

PARIS—Representative Rotarians of America, 1,100 strong, are about to invade Europe. They are on their way in two staunch steamships, the Corona and the Cameronia. Their first visit will be to Great Britain, but also they are awaited with interest in France. In both countries and even in Belgium, Australia, South Africa and far Shanghai, their remarkable organization is gaining a foothold.



Sweet Talk and Semantics

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Soviet diplomacy is thrusting with unmistakable vigor for a European security conference to be convened as soon as possible. The idea is an old favorite of Moscow's but has been given obvious new life. Almost every Russian Embassy on this continent is pushing it and a deputy foreign minister was sent on tour by the Kremlin in Scandinavia and London to press for its attainment.

One may easily speculate on the reason for this fervor. The U.S.S.R. certainly doesn't like the warm breeze blowing between China and the United States while its own Chinese problems remain unsolved. It would obviously suit Soviet strategy to obtain further easement along its western border.

Moreover, Moscow sees the U.S.A. off-balance in its relationship with NATO. Russia has negotiated an accord with the West Germans, while permitting the Poles and Czechs to initiate similar procedures, and Brezhnev, who asked for "a radical turn toward détente and peace on this continent" ten weeks ago, has publicly favored ending the armaments race.

While this move helped defeat Sen. Mansfield's effort to start unilateral American cuts in NATO defense, the impact of Mansfield's attempt has left the United States diplomatically weaker. Washington must take special pains not to appear lagging in any trend toward mutual security or arms reduction.

Soviet Strategy

The Russians want to use a European security conference as a first step in diminishing U.S. influence here, an influence which many Americans themselves (as Mansfield demonstrated) are ready to reduce and that is already perceptibly starting to decline.

Moscow feels it could then deal with Western Europe on a more free and easy basis, without any restrictions imposed by Washington, for example, on the sale of allied strategic goods. Slowly the Soviet Union might then turn this highly industrialized region into a kind of economic farm which would help accelerate Russia's own development.

A Western Europe no longer subject to any U.S. restraints could conceivably be developed into a workshop and bank for an apparently friendly and no longer threatening Soviet bloc.

As a harbinger of future financial ties, Hungary and Bulgaria have already negotiated loan arrangements with West European banks that are recognized by the U.S.A. as sound institutions.

While the Kremlin's diplomats work with coordinated efficiency toward these aims, NATO sags. During Prime Minister Trudeau's

visit to Moscow, for example, the Canadians were reluctant to tell Washington anything about their talks with Soviet leaders.

France, the North Atlantic pact's odd man in, continues to emphasize its independent position. While the U.S.A. again endorsed at NATO's Lisbon meeting the idea of mutual and balanced force reductions (by both East and West) it stressed that any multi-lateral "preparation" for a security conference must be preceded by a successful outcome to Berlin negotiations.

The French refuse to link the two topics and there have been hints that both Paris and Moscow would be ready to start security talks after only "progress" rather than "success" in

Berlin. The French want to keep flexible prior to the Paris visit of Brezhnev, the Soviet boss, late this summer.

The ice jam, congealed over more than two decades with only relative and temporary thaws between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, is now showing signs of really starting to fragment. Both coalitions are openly committed to the idea of force reductions and security talks, although important semantic differences persist within the Western alliance and between Washington and Moscow.

The relevance of China to all this is only conjectural. One doesn't even know whether Romania's original minded President Ceausescu went to Peking with

a message to Mao Tse-tung from either Nixon or Brezhnev, much less both. But what is patently evident is that a reduction of armament costs and troop maintenance in Europe suits the economic requirements of both America and Russia at this moment.

Moreover, if the Kremlin reckons that the increasingly unbalanced internal position of the United States must be reflected by less U.S. external influence, it may now consider the moment opportune to press forward with old dreams. These dreams would weaken NATO's transatlantic ties and secure an economic lien on what East Europe needs from West Europe. For this Moscow is ready to pay price.

Cash and Carry

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It has been all fun and games so far in the Democratic presidential race. Any politician healthy enough to wink or raise an eyebrow when asked "Do you feel the urge?" could thereby earn himself the flattering designation of "presidential hopeful." If he could lay hands on a few hundred bucks, rent a rundown Capitol Hill town house or store-front for two months, and hire an out-of-work economist as "director of research," the press would immediately declare him an active candidate.

But not as they say, the moment of truth approaches. The first primary is less than nine months away, and the money it costs to put a full-scale political organization into the field is, for most of the hopefuls, conspicuously missing.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has the best-publicized financial miseries, but they are by no means unique. Indeed, if the judgment of knowledgeable Democratic money-men can be trusted, none of those who have talked of slugging it out in the primaries—Muskie, George McGovern, Birch Bayh, Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson, Harold Hughes, William Proxmire or Wilbur Mills—has enough cash in sight to finance the expensive journey from New Hampshire next March through California next June.

Ted Kennedy does, but he is insisting that he's not going to squander his portion of the family riches on presidential politics in 1972. Hubert Humphrey claims to have lavish piles of financial assistance, but he's talking of saving his dough for a spurge in the California primary, or maybe at the convention itself. Even the relatively well-off

hopefuls, like Kennedy, Humphrey and Bayh, have to share Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien's worry that the party may spend itself into financial exhaustion before the general election campaign against Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon, who has never been accused of lacking foresight, already has one of the Republicans' most effective fund-raisers, Lee Nunn, traveling the fat-cat circuit, lining up financing for the President's re-election bid. There seems no danger that Nixon will be hurting for money in next year's race.

Given these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Democrats are being driven to consider the possibility of an agreement to limit their own expenditures in the 1972 primaries.

Now, the instinctive reaction of anyone in politics is to say that a "gentleman's agreement" among rivals for the presidency is a contradiction in terms. In every case that comes to mind, the only rule on spending in the primaries has been the rule of excess: Spend every dollar you've got, and then run up as big a tab as your creditors will allow.

New Hampshire is the earliest primary and has acquired a psychological importance disproportionate to the size of its vote. Spending there tends to balloon ridiculously, but the nickel-a-vote formula would limit radio-television costs to \$30,000 per man.

Similarly, the formula would hold down the media spending in the "all-star primaries," where names of all prospective contenders are entered automatically, to reasonable figures: \$147,400 per man in Wisconsin, for example, or \$73,850 in Oregon.

Most important, it would put a ceiling on spending in California, which is the real back-breaker. Coming as late as it does, with a huge bloc of delegates decided on a winner-take-all basis by an electorate that can be reached only through radio and television, the California primary has become the financial nightmare of all recent nomination campaigns. Expenditures topped \$2 million per man in 1964 and 1968 and, unless controls will inevitably go higher in 1972.

The Unpaid Bills

But the old game may not work in 1972. There are three times as many candidates as there were in 1968, half again as many primaries and at least a 20 percent increase in the cost of the major items in the campaign budget. The profit squeeze and stock market shakeout have made the Democrats' big givers more cautious with their cash, and many of those men are still carrying on their books unpaid loans to the 1968 campaign. The airlines, phone companies and ad agencies stuck with unpaid bills from 1969 are not likely to offer easy credit to the 1972 Democratic contenders.

For all these reasons, it is becoming clear that the Democrats may have to put the lid on their own spending in the primaries. Already, informal overtures for such an agreement have gone out

Calley: A Saigon Viewpoint

By Tran Tan Quoc

SAIGON—It should be noted that the horrible massacre at My Lai was first brought to light by the Americans themselves. It was denounced by American GIs back from Vietnam and it was brought before American and world public opinion by the American press. Without them, the Vietnamese—it is shameful and painful for us to admit it, with our poor means of communication and our restricted freedom of press—would never know of the My Lai massacre.

If, immediately after the affair was brought to light, the United States military command in Vietnam had issued a communiqué promising serious investigation of the case and punishment of the culprits; if high U.S. officials visiting Vietnam, Secretary of Defense Laird, for example, could forget for awhile their justified complex of superiority as representatives of a free-world leader and benefactor of the South Vietnamese people and take the trouble of calling at My Lai and consoling the survivors of the massacre, with words and with tactfully given gifts—we say, "your way of giving is more important than what you give"—then I am sure that no Vietnamese would want Lieutenant Calley's death and I am sure that we would certainly welcome with understanding any attenuated sentence given him.

The Vietnamese, either nationalist or Communist, are, in the last analysis, Vietnamese, and it was often painful to see many Viet Cong killed, maimed by the hands of foreign troops fighting on our own land.

It is thus easy to see that, beside an abundance of military means and a whole arsenal of modern weapons, the American fighting men must also have tactfulness and a thorough understanding of the Vietnamese psychology, if their battle here is to be successful.

Nixon's Intervention

Some people tried to defend Calley, attributing all his crimes to the war. And what the tribunal had no other way than to sentence Calley to life at hard labor, President Nixon immediately ordered this notorious criminal to be set free pending an appeal.

In Vietnamese eyes, this decision is a challenge to the self-esteem of the Vietnamese race, and, at the same time, it showed others that, among the human mass on earth, only white American lives have value and must be highly respected by all other peoples.

In meeting domestic political needs, President Nixon has damaged the noble tradition of the American people and blotted out the meaning of the American military presence in South Vietnam.

In short, wanting to calm the public protest against the Calley verdict, President Nixon has forgotten the destiny of over 200,000 American troops in Vietnam.

Imbued with this Buddhist philosophy: "If we take vengeance on vengeance, vengeance will never end," the Vietnamese will do nothing in retaliation against American troops in Vietnam. But in this war without front lines, the Americans have come to be considered as mighty murderers who can destroy the lives of innocent people with impunity. The American Army in South Vietnam has lost all sympathy from the Vietnamese people around them, in a war where winning the people's hearts has been said to be a decisive factor. Their presence in this country has lost any meaning and the longer they stay, for whatever reason, the more boiling is the hate in the heart of the local people.

I wonder if President Nixon has ever thought of these consequences since the minute when he ordered Calley freed, 24 hours after the latter was sentenced to hard labor for life by the court.

Now, concerning the more than 200,000 American troops that are still in Vietnam, there seems to be only one thing left to be done for them and that is to send them back home quickly. Let them be pulled out of South Vietnam, and pulled out altogether, earlier than planned by President Nixon. The sooner they leave, the better.

Tran Tan Quoc is editor and publisher of the Saigon newspaper *Doan Nhat Nam*. (This excerpt was translated from the Vietnamese by The New York Times Saigon Bureau.)

مكذبات الازهر

Calles
1 Saige
Viewpoint
in Iran

U.S., EEC Act to Ease Farm Trade Relations

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, June 10 (WP)—The United States and the Common Market, the world's two largest trading blocs, moved today to ease their increasingly strained relations in agricultural trade.

The Common Market, in a gesture of some political significance, agreed to reduce its tariffs on U.S. oranges to 8 from 15 percent.

At the same time, both the EEC and the United States adopted a cease-fire in the subsidies war over chicken and lard exports to third markets.

These developments took place here in the framework of the second biannual meeting between U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Nathaniel Samuels, and EEC Executive Commissioner for Foreign Trade Ralf Dahrendorf.

While EEC officials today termed the tariff offer on oranges a "unilateral" and unconditional gesture, Mr. Dahrendorf admitted that it was a "response" to complaints made by the United States over the last months.

The Nixon administration, under pressure from the powerful California-Arizona citrus league,

EEC Group Seeks End of Floating Rates

BRUSSELS, June 10 (UPI)—West Germany and the Netherlands must soon end floating their currencies, the Common Market Commission said today.

In a memorandum prepared for discussion by EEC economic and finance ministers meeting in Luxembourg on Tuesday the commission said:

"It is necessary to end as soon as possible the exceptional exchange rate measures taken by Germany and the Netherlands in May to combat speculation. The commission also said it is planning to block unwanted inflows of short-term capital.

"Before the end of the month the commission will introduce proposals to discourage excessive entry of capital and to neutralize its effect on the market monetary situation as requested by the May 9 council of ministers."

On that date the council allowed Germany and the Netherlands to free their currencies temporarily from exchange controls and let them find their own value against the dollar.

The memorandum also said present cost and price inflation in the EEC was "doubtless" partly financed by an important influx of short-term capital.

In a series of directives aimed at coordinating short-term economic policies as a first phase toward full economic union, the commission said governments should try to bring back annual growth rates for prices and salaries to between 3 and 3.5 percent and 6 and 7 percent, respectively.

The present expected growth rates for prices of 5 percent in 1971 and 4.5 percent in 1972 give cause for concern, the commission said.

U.K. Food Firm's Net Up 29.2% in Year

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.'s net profits increased 29.2 percent to \$3.67 million (\$8.8 million) for the year ended March 28 from \$2.84 million the previous year, the company said today.

The food products firm announced a dividend of 13 7/12 pence, up from the previous 12 1/12 pence.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Orders Giant Tankers

The Shell oil group is planning to build 32 new tankers—oil or liquefied natural gas carriers—costing more than \$600 million (\$1.2 billion) during the next five years, Sir David Barran, chairman of the British end of the Anglo-Dutch group, told the annual shareholders meeting in London. He said 25 of the new ships would be mammoth tankers of at least 350,000 tons. Sir David also said that first-quarter results indicate that margins are improving. But he warned that recent agreements with producing countries, including Nigeria, and the settlement just concluded in Iraq will exert a continuing upward pressure on cost. Referring to North Sea prospects, he said the two discoveries made off the Scottish coast earlier this year suggested a commercial field there. But even if total North Sea oil production by all companies concerned reached the million-barrels-a-day level that has been suggested, it would represent less than a single year's increase in Western European oil requirements and thus not greatly reduce dependence on imported supplies, he added.

RCA Installs New Security System

RCA Corp. has installed a lock-and-key system based on a special type of photograph system with a laser as part of plant security at its research laboratories in Zurich. The system's main feature is a laser-made "hologram" which to the eye is only light and dark smudges and rings; it has to be viewed in front of a laser before any recognizable image can be seen. In the RCA system, to unlock a door an employee inserts the hologram in a special box where it is illuminated. He then punches a number on a keyboard, and if it matches the number and information on the hologram, the door unlocks for 90 seconds. RCA says the system offers a high degree of security as the hologram cannot

be altered and can be made only with highly specialized equipment.

Japan to Get Iranian Liquid Gas

C. Itoh & Co. of Japan has signed an agreement to produce liquefied natural gas in Iran for shipment to Japan with the National Iranian Gas Co. (Nigco) and Erap of France. The three will establish a joint firm to be capitalized at about \$70 million to develop natural gas at five fields in eastern Iran. The company will be 50 percent owned by Nigco and 25 percent each by Erap and C. Itoh. The Japanese firm said three million tons of liquid gas a year will be shipped to Japan over 20 years beginning in 1976.

Saigon Announces Oil Concessions

The Saigon government will grant concession rights for petroleum exploration in an area of 100,000 square miles along the coast. Economy Minister Pham Kim Ngoc said that rights would be granted through open tenders and public bidding. He said about 30 U.S., European and Japanese companies had already expressed interest in exploration off the Mekong Delta. The area has been surveyed by Iranian geophysical experts and a United Nations team, and Mr. Ngoc said that prospects are considered "very good."

MP Seeks Independent Directors

A bill requiring large U.K. companies to appoint non-executive directors who would report jointly in company annual reports has been introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Randolph Eby, Williams. "The intention of the bill," he said, "is to give shareholders a practical means of securing independent, competent supervision of the management and the way their assets are being employed." He said some large companies should have at least three non-executive directors. The bill would apply to the 1,000 or so largest public corporations, he said.

TWA to Offer New Shares

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT)—Trans World Airlines yesterday became the fourth of the major airlines to decide to tap the equity market to help reduce debts and finance new facilities.

TWA filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission for two million additional common shares to be offered.

The company now has outstanding 10,521,881 shares, with a recent book value of about \$24.42 a share.

TWA said it would use the proceeds to retire bank debt. It currently has \$125 million of notes outstanding under a \$250-million revolving credit agreement.

On the New York Stock Exchange today, TWA slipped 1 7/8 to 29 7/8.

Iraq to Seek 20% Share in Oil Company

BEIRUT, June 10 (AP)—Iraq is seeking a "30 percent share in every Western oil company" operating on its soil, Oil Minister Sadoun Hammudah declared in a statement reported today by the official Iraqi news agency.

He said Iraq would pursue the participation project "both unilaterally and collectively" in cooperation with the nine other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mr. Hammudah said Iraq's decision will come up for debate at an OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna next month.

The Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC) handles Iraq's entire oil production of 100 million tons. IPC is owned by British, U.S., French and Dutch interests and has headquarters in London.

British Petroleum, Cie. Francaise des Petroles and Shell Petroleum hold 23.75 percent shares. Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil Oil between them hold another 23.75 percent and the remaining five percent is owned by Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

IPC Has No Comment

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters)—An IPC spokesman said today he had no comment to make on the statement.

Industry sources pointed out that under the original agreement, the company had agreed that in the event of a further share offering being made, up to 20 percent would be made available to Iraqi nationals.

This matter has been raised by Iraq at various times in the last 30 years but nothing has been done about this because IPC has not found it necessary to raise further capital.



John Barber

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

British Leyland Motor Corp. has appointed John Barber, 52, deputy managing director for finance and planning. He was previously a member of the BLMC board.

Hayden M. Pickering, assistant general manager of Du Pont de Nemours textile fibers department in the United States, has been named managing director, textile fibers, at the firm's Geneva subsidiary. John R. Emery, who has been in the Geneva post, returns to the parent company.

Previously managing director of the western division of Dow Chemical Co. E. C. Staehling has been named manufacturing director for Europe. He succeeds C. F. Boyd who becomes president of Dow's Canadian subsidiary.

Bernard Junguenel, formerly managing director of Lancia (France), has been elected president of Fininvest SA, a holding company.

Economic Analysis

New Monetary Flexibility Emerges

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 10 (NYT)—French officials are dropping hints that the government is becoming more favorable to exchange-rate flexibility.

Karl Klagen, president of the West German Bundesbank, said he was considering instituting a form of exchange control in which there would be a dual dollar market for Germany.

These two ideas for dealing with monetary crises have emerged as strong contenders for future action in the month since West Germany began floating the mark.

The one plan offers a more supple system to get somewhat wider variations in exchange rates and swifter changes in parity. The other offers controls of one sort or another to deal with the massive flows of short-term capital.

Controls pose a threat and are being resisted hard in Germany where a battle between Mr. Klagen and Economics Minister Karl Schiller, an anti-control man, is taking place.

Stronger Protectionism

Controls are a form of protectionism because they inhibit the free movement of capital. Free trade and capital movements have been the aims of the post-war economic planners. But now protectionism in all forms is stronger on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the month since the mark was loosened from its fixed dollar peg of 27.3 cents and permitted

to float upward to a new level guided by free market forces it has traded mostly within a range of 3 1/2 to 4 percent from the old parity.

While the market has yet to be convinced, Mr. Klagen and others are saying repeatedly that the mark will end its "temporary" float by returning to its old parity. The exchange dealers are still convinced there will be a light revelation.

The great debate over flexibility has been intensified as a result of the latest currency disturbances. Officials of the International Monetary Fund report that the formal studies this 11-nation watchdog of the monetary system has been carrying out on changes in the French position could be important in any final decisions that are taken.

While the French have never said they are against greater flexibility, they had been among the least enthusiastic supporters. Japan has taken a similar position.

But French officials are now talking privately about the need for "compromise" within the EEC on this question. This means the French want an agreement.

A common position by the EEC would increase the influence of Europe in determining the final package.

The ultimate goal is finding some way to get countries to alter the values of their currencies before a major crisis forces their hand.

One way is to widen the bands

within which currencies fluctuate. The band is now 1 percent either side of parity. Under ideas now gaining support, the band could go to 2 or 3 percent.

The Germans still have a proposal on the table to get all the EEC countries to float together against the dollar. This would mean that Europe's strongest currency, the deutsche mark, would lead the others up. The French objected because they did not want to be under the mark's influence. Basically, the French do not want an upvalued currency.

But the Germans also offered to provide credits to help countries keep up with the mark. And the Bonn government is keeping its offer alive in hopes that France will see some of the advantages.

The question of controls over capital flows is highly complex and controversial.

A dual dollar market would channel "hot money" flows into a special pool where the exchange rates would be set by supply and demand.

All the commercial monetary transactions—the needs, say, of a German importer for dollars—would be dealt with on the official market at the official rate.

Belgium, Italy and Britain already operate variations of this system. One of the great difficulties is administration. Controls of any type mean that bureaucrats are needed to operate them. Controls also mean loopholes.

SEC Urges End to Stock Certificates

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP)—Securities & Exchange Commission chairman William J. Casey strongly recommended today complete elimination of stock certificates as the best way to stop the thriving racket in stolen securities.

He said the move would also serve to overcome the "great disarray" afflicting many of the nation's brokerage houses.

"The payoff here is so great that we intend to pursue it vigorously," Mr. Casey declared in testimony before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Lost Securities

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., the subcommittee chairman, said he understood "a great many brokerage firms cannot account for securities they're supposed to have."

Mr. Casey said this was "a fair statement" despite efforts by Wall Street to overcome the paperwork nightmares that have accompanied the huge increase in trading volume over the past few years.

He added that the SEC was satisfied that at least one brokerage house, First Devonshire Corp. of New York, collapsed because of securities thefts.

Millions Missing

Mr. Casey also noted that several of the largest of the 175 brokerage firms that have failed in the last two years had millions of dollars in "missing securities" at the peak of their troubles.

Among these, he mentioned Goodbody & Co., which had \$18 million in missing securities in 1969, and Hayden, Stone, Inc., which had \$10.26 million missing in 1968. He said Hayden, Stone claimed \$4.9 million of this had been stolen while Goodbody claimed thefts of \$2.28 million.

In one case, involving the theft of \$1 million in IBM stock from Hayden, Stone in 1966, Mr. Casey pointed out, three men were arrested, including reputed Mafia leader Anthony L. DiIorio, who was described in federal court as "next in line to take over the Cosa Nostra family of Vito Genovese."

N.Y. Prices Advance While Trading Slows

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT)—Leading glamour issues showed a mixed pattern on the New York Stock Exchange today while prices generally advanced.

Indicative of the current inventory caution, trading slowed to 12.45 million shares from yesterday's 14.28 million.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3 1/2 to finish at 915.96, its best half-hourly reading of the day. During the two preceding days, the Dow dropped a shade more than 10 1/2.

IBM advanced 3 1/4 to \$21 1/2 on a turnover of 58,900 shares. It was a closely-watched issue, inasmuch as it sagged to its yearly low of 308 yesterday morning before rallying to close at \$18 1/4 with a gain of 5 3/4.

Weakness in this pivotal computer stock earlier in the week

stemmed from a scaling down of 1971 earnings estimates by some analysts and affected other glamour issues adversely.

Bausch & Lomb Skids

Bausch & Lomb was the biggest loser on the active list, plunging 6 to 115 in active trading. Its weakness stemmed from Wall Street reports that a prominent investment banking and brokerage concern has turned somewhat bearish on the stock.

buoyed by the development of a new contact lens, Bausch & Lomb has been a spectacular performer this year, rising from a low of 48 3/8 to a spring-time high of 147.

Polaroid gave up 1 3/4 to end at 113 1/2 yesterday. It jumped 6 1/4 and traded at a 1971 high after disclosing plans to introduce a new camera and lower-cost film for instant color photographs.

Eastman Kodak, a competitor, dropped 1 to 81.

Memorex moved up 1 1/8 to 43 3/8. Computer issues displaying fractional gains included Control Data, Burroughs and Sperry Rand. Both Telex and National Cash Register eased by fractions.

Natamox, selling ex-dividend, fell 2 1/2 to 91 1/2. The stock has slipped in recent sessions after the company indicated that oil from its newly completed well off the Indonesia coast is not of commercial grade.

Chemetron fell 1 1/8 to 21 1/4, its lowest price of the year, after dropping 1 1/8 yesterday. Earlier this week, the company forecast lower results for both the first half and the full year.

Gillette rose 1 1/2 to 43 1/2 in active trading. Observers attributed this gain to brokerage-house recommendations in recent weeks.

Trans World Airlines declined 1 7/8 to 29 7/8 in a mixed airline group. After the close of trading yesterday, TWA announced plans to make a public offering of 2 million shares of common stock.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed slightly higher in moderate dealing. The index was up 0.01.

STP fell 4 7/8 to 33 1/8. Consumers' Union sharply criticized the company's oil additive. STP disputed the finding.

NEUO Industries gained 1 1/8 to 7 7/8. The company estimated sharp second-quarter gains.

Market Holiday

Most banks, exchanges and businesses were closed yesterday in West Germany and Italy for the Corpus Christi holiday.

Company Reports

Collins & Aikman

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 65.9 59.5
Profits (millions) 3.92 3.27
Per Share (Diluted) 0.76 0.64

Diversified Industries

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 53.59 72.88
Profits (millions) 1.18 1.08
Per Share 0.20 0.18

Vernado

First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 195.87 167.68
Profits (millions) 0.25 0.16
Per Share 0.05 0.03

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 10 (Reuters)—U.S. banks increased their Eurodollar borrowings by \$297 million to \$1.869 billion in the week ended June 2. The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The rise was the largest since the \$307 million increase of April 7, and followed a \$48 million decline for the week ended May 26.



Love story

Do you believe in magic? Well, take a good look at the wall décor on our new Boeing 747s. It tells the story of Krishna, most kind and human of Vishnu's incarnations. He had this strange, irresistible power over women.

Wherever he was, whenever he called — woman simply had to rush to him. Like the girls in our picture.

Krishna played the flute to summon them. All you have to do is press a button.

AIR-INDIA WITH LOVE

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'High Low Div. in 5' and 'Net High Low Last. Chgs'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'High Low Div. in 5' and 'Net High Low Last. Chgs'.

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NEW HIGH YIELD 7.8% advertisement for British American Bank Ltd, featuring a large percentage and details about the investment product.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for June 10, 1971, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices.

Market Summary

Market Summary for June 10, 1971, providing a brief overview of market activity and key indicators.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's stock index data, including various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table of New York Futures prices for June 10, 1971, covering various futures contracts like sugar, orange juice, and coffee.

Low Jones Averages

Table of Low Jones Averages for June 10, 1971, listing various market indices and their values.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for June 10, 1971, showing trading activity for various stocks.

INVESTMENT BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS DOMESTICALLY & INTERNATIONALLY

Advertisement for Burnham and Company, an investment bank and stock broker, highlighting their 36 years of experience and international services.

New Highs and Lows

Table of New Highs and Lows for June 10, 1971, listing stocks that reached new price highs or lows.

Jobs.

Advertisement for Jobs, providing information on employment opportunities and recruitment services.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including stock symbols, prices, and volume. Columns include stock names, bid/ask prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'N', 'P-O', and 'S'.



a multinational group proposing a new oil policy

The recent agreements between oil companies and producer countries were reached without consulting the consumers, who will now have to pay more for their imports without getting adequate guarantees insofar as supply and price stability are concerned. It has thus become evident that consumer countries must now set out to develop the basis for a new policy aimed at a closer direct collaboration with oil producing countries.

The number of persons employed by the group at year-end stood at 71,600, an increase of 8.7%, while the average employment for 1970 was 67,831. Cost of employment went up 25%, going from \$338 to \$424 million (21.9 to 264.9 thousand million lire) and calculated per employee, rose from \$4.24 to \$6.240 (3.99 to 5.90 million lire).

AGIP NUCLEARE, another main affiliate of ENI, which is interested in the nuclear field, prospecting during 1970 for uranium ores in Italy, Somalia, Australia and the U.S. on exploration permits held by the company or its affiliates covering around 30,630,000 acres (124,000 sq km), 35% more than in 1969.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Consolidated financial statements for ENI, showing income and financial position for 1969 and 1970. The table is divided into four main sections: Source and disposition of funds, Consolidated Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet-Assets, and Consolidated Balance Sheet-Liabilities.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D'.

Table of international stock exchange trading, including sections for 'E', 'F', 'G', and 'H', listing various international stocks and their market data.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, assets, and other financial details.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds traded in Europe, including columns for bond names, prices, and yields.

Mutual Funds

Table listing mutual funds with columns for fund names, assets, and performance metrics.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock market data, including closing prices and volume for various stocks.

An Off-Shore Fund Investing in U.S. Securities

Advertisement for an off-shore fund investing in U.S. securities, featuring a table of performance data and contact information for FIGARO ASSOCIATES N.V.

Advertisement for SIR RICHARD BLAKE AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED, located at 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow, and 44 High Rigg, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Advertisement for FORTUNE MANAGEMENT INC., located at Calle 34, Panama, 4-15, featuring information about annual general meetings and shareholder services.

Large advertisement for Hilton International hotels, featuring the slogan 'ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL' and listing various hotel locations worldwide.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for June 10, 1971, listing various currencies and their exchange rates against the dollar.

Table titled 'Tokyo Exchange' showing exchange rates for various currencies like Swiss franc, British pound, etc.

Table titled 'One Dollar' showing the value of one dollar in various foreign currencies.

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Table titled 'European Markets' showing closing prices for various European stocks.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing interest rates for various terms.

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IMMOBILIER A VENDRE, PROVINCES FRANÇAISES CORSE Golfe de Gascogne

Table titled 'London' showing stock prices for various companies.

Table titled 'Paris' showing stock prices for various companies.

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Theater. The Trib has its own first nights' all over Europe... and reports regularly on the New York stage as well.

Table titled 'Zurich' showing stock prices for various companies.

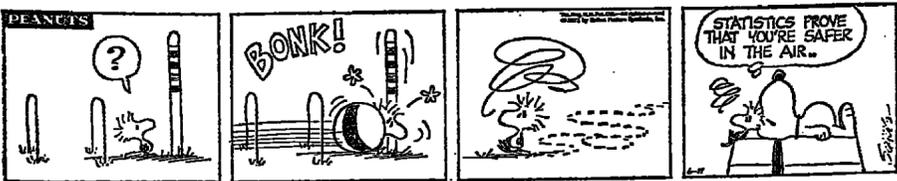
Table titled 'FOR SALE' listing properties for sale in Ecuador, South America.

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND THE DOUGLAS ESTATES ISLE OF ARRAN

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND THE DOUGLAS ESTATES ISLE OF ARRAN

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND THE DOUGLAS ESTATES ISLE OF ARRAN

PEANUTS



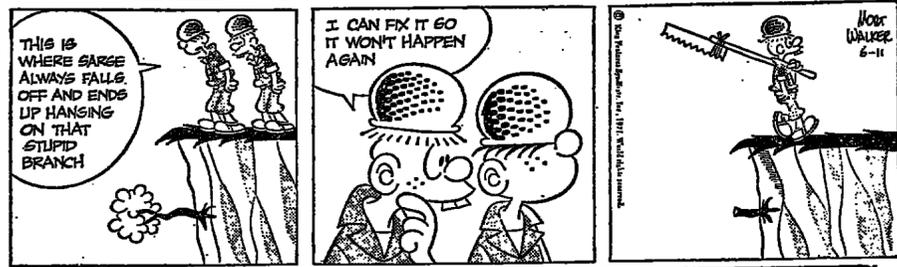
B.C.



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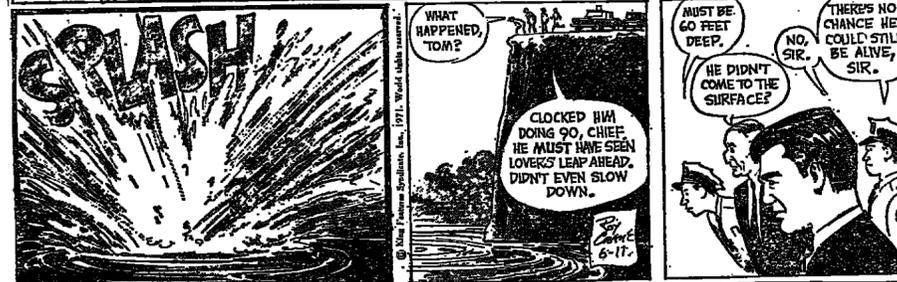
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MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

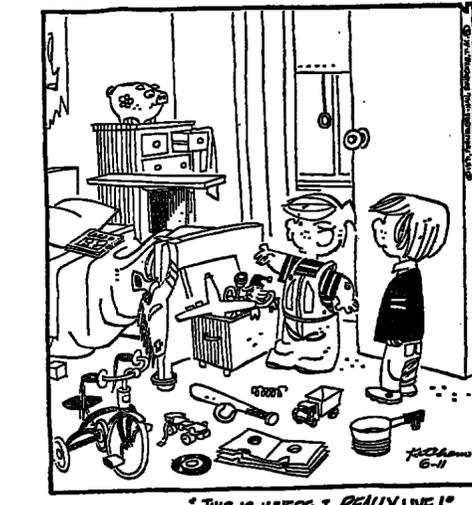


BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
On the diagramed deal from a recent New York match South chose to open his strong hand with a one-diamond bid, trusting that in view of his wild distribution, the call would not be followed by three passes. When his partner responded one spade, he made the forcing "reverse" bid of two hearts.

Table with columns: NORTH, WEST, EAST, SOUTH. Contains card symbols and numbers for a bridge deal.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle instructions and a grid of letters. Includes words like PYPIN, LOARY, SILAAS, BELTOC. A cartoon shows a man saying 'THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE!'.

BOOKS

CAPONE
The Life and World of Al Capone
By John Kobler. G.P. Putnam's Sons. 409 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman
THERE is a trajectory to the fortunes of certain American public figures of the '20s that seems to parallel the decades: up like a rocket, then swoosh, thud in the '30s. F. Scott Fitzgerald was one; Herbert Hoover another; and, in a less reputable line of work, Alphonse Capone was a third. Now, drawing for the first time on government files, together with voracious reading in the contemporary sources and interviews with those colleagues lucky enough to have survived, John Kobler has painted a remarkably lifelike, richly detailed portrait of Al Capone and his times. This is a whole and rounded book (and a fascinating one, too), which is indispensable to understanding the antecedents of organized crime in the United States today. Capone's heyday encompassed organized crime's violent frontier era. He was violent in his own right; nonetheless he was a tireless peacekeeper and one of the first to sense--along with his mentor, Johnny Torrio--that crime should be conducted as a business. "There is," he often said, "plenty of business for us all and competition needn't be a master of murder anyway."

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid and clues. Includes words like Soldiers, atimes, Fertile loam, campus, Unyielding, Famous Italian, Spanish month, Keep company, Gnawed, Giant armadillo, Particle, Did a bee's job, Returned a kickoff, Make clear, Bathrobe size, Abbr., Certain believer, Worsted, Lettuce, Explosive, I can see, Clings to, Kneecap, Crew member, Son, Cook, Chef's concerns, Foot woe, Deer, Experimental places, Leaves out, Be credulous, Dead drunk, Narrow passage, A sort, Abbr., Habituated, Reach, Mangle, Unfair, ground-rules, Chess piece, Companion of, Litter and thistle, Life is itself but, Napkins et al., Drying chambers: Var., Nigerian area, First name in, mysteries, Grande, Poetic works, Like an amoeba, Zola, Like Richard, the almanac, is unable, Spanish title, City in India, Red, among others, Lieu, Musical passage, eyed, Extremities, Right church, wrong, Residue.

